Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES

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EXPIRATION OF LEASE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST AND BEST DAILY PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
2nd Feb.	EGYPT	8020	.....	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	.....	...
2nd ,,	PERSIA	8700	.....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	†ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12300	.....	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
13th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
24th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	12000
14th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
21st ,,	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th ,,	INDIA	8092	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate. "B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
To London	,, 627 or ,, 528	,, 940-8 or ,, 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhabér	1st Mar. 1913.
Habsburg	3079	E. Seberich	16th Mar. ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Cherulich	1st April ,,
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	16th April ,,
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhabér	1st May ,,
Habsburg	3079	E. Seberich	16th May ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Cherulich	1st June ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail a bou
Vorwaerts	5000	R. Domaschker	6th March.
F. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Lova	23th March
Austria	7538	D. Cosulich	28th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back... ,, 750
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 579 to 641*
To London via Trieste and back. ,, 903 to 1033*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back... ,, 525
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 429 to 449 †
To London via Trieste and back. ,, 683 to 723 †
* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back... ,, 675
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back. ,, 833 to 963*
* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
China	5017	N. Giurovich	8th March, 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION ?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., the Branch Managers of the NORWICH and LONDON. ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Linga	2185	Mon. 24th Feb.	11 a.m.	*P.D.& C.M.
Dumra	1695	Thurs. 27th Feb.	9 a.m.	† C.M.
Lhasa	2184	Friday 28th Feb.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Dumra", 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 27th Feb., calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Bankura", 3,159 tons, on Thursday, 27th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA (Fortnightly).

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday, 6th March.
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 20th ,,
†Lindula	3353	,, 3rd April.
*Pentakota	3418	,, 17th ,,

†Calls at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Lightning", 3,315 tons, on or about 22nd February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

22nd February, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1913.	Leave Karachi, 1913.
*City of Glasgow	6529	3 March	1 March
City of Karachi	5566	15 ,,	.....
City of Athens	5591	.....	18 ,,
City of Vienna	4672	.....	26 ,,
City of Marseilles	8800	.....	5 April
City of Vienna	4672	9 April	.....
*City of Lahore	6375	15 ,,	14 ,,
†City of Bandra	6979	.....	23 ,,
†City of Agra	4803	4 May	.....
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 ,,	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 ,,	15 ,,
City of Manchester	5551	.....	21 ,,
City of York	7810	.....	31 ,,
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	12 June
City of London	8000	.....	19 July

* Calling at Bombay, for PASSENGERS ONLY.
† These are "B" class steamers.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	439	809
Liverpool	605	:57	462	704

Most of the large Passenger Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess, except "B" class.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE, except "B" class.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. El. Sales and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd

OAKES'

MADRAS CHEROOTS

Are recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made, and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

	Per 100 RS.	A.
Orientals, 5"—Boxed 100	3	8
United Service, 6" ,, 50	7½	0
Vishnus (Longs) 5" ,, 100	3	14
Vishnus (Shorts) 3½" ,, 100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,

Post Box 24, MADRAS.

HOTELS

LONDON

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

(Near the Houses of Parliament.)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, Moderate Charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:

16, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nowara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.Rs. 50,00,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 32,500.

HEAD OFFICE:

7, Grass Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkar, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent. and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

BOMBAY RACES

(BIG MEETING.)

THERE are no better Field Glasses in the world than those known as the GOERZ TRIEDER and the EMIL BUSCH-BINOCULARS.

They are made for the Marine Service, for the Field and for the Theatre. Wonderful qualities, and the most extensive field of view, make them transcendentally perfect for use on the Race Course. They are as different to the ordinary field glass as a diamond is to a bit of glass.

There are many imitations of these excellent Prism binoculars offered under strikingly fancy names intended to conceal their origin, but which only prove their illegitimacy and orphanism. Such imitation may be accepted as mere contrivances manufactured solely to serve as "Catchpennies."

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS & OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,

38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Zikolo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tilling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angels, Cal. U. S. A.	Harbin (North Manchurih)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE.

4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT:—

Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shiply and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p.a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED ... ... Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ... ... Rs. 8,62,618
RESERVE FUND (In Govt. Papers)... Rs. 8,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ % p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B. A., Manager.

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
White Rose	150°	,, ,,
Chester	125°	,, ,,
Devoe's	125°	,, ,,
Monkey	125°	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

MESSRS. F. M. CHINOY & CO., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—(Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325. Telegram.—MONGINI, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Sir Cratan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ISSUE OF £5,000,000 OTTOMAN TREASURY BONDS.

THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, Bombay, are prepared to receive FREE OF COMMISSION, all subscriptions to the above Treasury Bonds.

L. COMBE, Manager,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay.

THE
BURNS' CELEBRATION.

A series of Special Articles, in connection with the Scottish poet's celebration,

"THE HOMES OF BURNS"

will appear in the columns of the

BOMBAY GAZETTE,

during the next two months. The first, by

MR. H. MAKINSON,

will appear on Saturday, March 1st, and will deal with

ALLOWAY.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 3rd March, 1913, for the construction of quarters for the Principal of the SECONDARY TRAINING COLLEGE. Value of work about Rs. 24,100. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours either on personal application or by duly authorized Agents. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, reserves the right to reject any Tender or Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 17th February, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Including Indian Midland Section)
AND
(AGRA-DELHI CHORD RAILWAY).

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF DRUGS, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES, HOSPITAL NECESSARIES AND SUNDRIES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on 10th March, 1913, for the SUPPLY of DRUGS, MEDICAL and SURGICAL APPLIANCES, HOSPITAL NECESSARIES and SUNDRIES, during the year commencing 1st April, 1913.

2. Tender forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances, Hospital Necessaries and Sundries required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and he reserves to himself the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes, (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples which may be seen at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla.

JAMES W. FIELD,
Superintending Surgeon,
G. I. P. Ry.

Superintending Surgeon's Office,
Byculla, 31st January, 1913.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT, 1913.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT this year will START on MONDAY, 31st March, 1913.

ENTRIES CLOSE, on SATURDAY, 15th March, 1913.

Drawing will take place at the Gymkhana on MONDAY, 17th March, at 6-30 P.M., and all Teams entered, are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee, Rs. 25.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners-up respectively.

Secretaries of Gymkhana and Regimental Teams are requested to let the Undersigned know the names of their players before 8th March, in order that the arrangements may be made for their accommodation if possible.

Entries should be sent as soon as possible with fee to the Undersigned.

Rules 1912-1913.

E. L. SIM,
H. E. LEES,
Joint Honorary Secretaries,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana.

Bombay, 11th February, 1913.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL.
HARPENDEN, (HERTS).

A PUBLIC SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, from Kindergarten to University Age. Specially advantageous to Anglo-Indian parents who do not wish their children to be separated. Training for the Universities, Services, etc. Special attention to manual work, etc. For prospectus &c., Honours (including Open Schol. Oxford Univ. gained this year), apply Headmaster or can be obtained from

PROF. J. H. MACKINTOSH,
Presidency College,
Madras.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. Nix, 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BOMBAY DYEING & MFG. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 4th March, 1913, at 4 P.M., (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business :—

1.—To adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1912.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. N. S. Glazebrook as an additional Director.
4.—To appoint a Director in place of the one who retires from Office, but is eligible for re-election.
5.—To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remunerations.
6.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents.
The Bombay Dyeing & Manufg. Co., Ld.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from 23rd February, to 4th March, 1913, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 6th February, 1913.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at Forbes' Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 4th March, 1913, at 4-10 P.M., (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1912.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. N. S. Glazebrook in place of Mr. J. Black, resigned.
4. To appoint directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the directors.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents,
The Textile Manufacturing Co., Ld.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOK of the Company, will be CLOSED from 23rd February, to 4th March, 1913, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 6th February, 1913.

NOTICE.

WE have, THIS DAY, ADMITTED Mr THOMAS BRADLEY, and Mr. G. E. D LANGLEY, as PARTNERS in our Firm.

BRADBURY & Co.

Bombay, February 15th, 1913.

NOTICE.

THE Abkari OPIUM, and HEMP DRUGS CONTRACT of the Gwalior State shall be auctioned during the second week of April, 1913, for each Pergana separately for a period of one year. The auction will be held in the office of the Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Gwalior State, Moti-Mahal, Gwalior. Full particulars about auction would be obtained on application from the office of the Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Gwalior State, Gwalior.

GAJPAT RAI
Muntazim Bahadur,
Commissioner of Customs and Excise,
Gwalior Government,
Gwalior.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENEMAS,
SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co, Drug Stores,
35, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

BHISEY WAGLE & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
GIRGAUM, GRANT ROAD MORTAR MILL MANUFACTURERS.

Lime, Table-bricks, Mortar, Niru, Surti and Simpi Whitewash Quick-lime.

IMPORTERS.

Sand, Tandur and Shahabad Stones, and H Brand Cement, etc.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Miss MAUDE COURTNEY
WITH
Mr. HARRY C. COURTNEY

will include their big laughing success.

A Medley of Popular Choruses
WITH
INAPPROPRIATE PICTURES.

ONE LONG LAUGH.

IN THE SPRING TIME
OF
LIFE
A Pathetic Drama in Three Acts.

THE TIMID LOVERS.
WIFFLES IN THE PRINCIPAL ROLE.

NOTICE.
SUNDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY,
MATINEE, at 3-30 o'clock.
ALL THE FOUR EPOCHS
OF
LES MISERABLES.
NINE PARTS.

NO CHANGE IN PRICES.

PRIZE SHOW AS USUAL
at 6-30 o'clock.

MAIDANIA.

TO-NIGHT, AT 9-30,
BENEFIT NIGHT
FOR THE
CAPT. SCOTT MEMORIAL
MANSION HOUSE
FUND,

Under the kind Patronage
of
T. E. THE LORD
AND
LADY SYDENHAM.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND

Kindly lent for the occasion,
and
BAND OF THE 14TH KING'S HUSSARS.

PROGRAMME.

Band of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, (under the direction of Mr. Edward Behr.) and Band of the XIV (King's) Hussars (under the direction of Mr. W. M. Robinson).

1. Military March .....No. 1 "Pomp and Circumstance".....Sir Ed. Elgar.
2. Overture..." William Tell".....Rossini.
3. Three Dances from Henry the VIII..German.
4. Scene Espagnole..." Sevillana".....E'gar.
5. Selection from the opera "Samson and Delilah".....Saint Saens.
6. Suite .....Peer Gynt" .....Grieg.
7. Morceau ... 'An Album Leaf" ...Wagner.
8. Barcuse de Jocelyn .....Godard.
9. Selection of National Songs and Dances of Scotland...Godfrey.

THE LAST POST WILL BE SOUNDED BY THE TRUMPETERS OF THE XIVTH (KING'S) HUSSAR.

GOD SAVE THE KING, EMPEROR.

Admission to the Garden, ONE RUPEE.

OPENING OF THE NEW CIRCUS.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, at Homjee Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

IN THE DISTINGUISHED PRESENCE OF
T. E. THE LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5TH, at 9-30 P.M.,
AND
SATURDAY, MARCH 8TH, at 5 P.M.,
The World's Greatest Trio of Instrumentalists,
LEO. JAN AND MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY
have, by Special request, rearranged their present tour to enable them to play
FAREWELL CONCERTS IN BOMBAY,
on the above dates.
THE SPECIAL AFTERNOON CONCERT,
ON MARCH 8TH, is given to enable children and those living in the suburbs to hear these World-Famous virtuosi of the piano, violin & cello.

Boxes from Rs. 10 to 30. Dress Circle, Rs. 3.
Stalls, Rs. 5. Front seats. Balcony, Rs. 2.
Stalls Rs. 4. Back seats. Gallery, Re. 1.
Children half price on SATURDAY ONLY.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
Manager, HOWARD EDIE.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

CONVERSAZIONE OPEN to Members only will be held in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25th, at 9-30 P. M., (S. T.), to meet H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY SYDENHAM. Application and subscription for Membership (each Member may bring two Lady Guests), should be sent to the Hon. Sec. Prof. O. V. Muller, Elphinstone College. Last day, for receiving Picture, is THURSDAY NOON, Feb. 20th, at the Town Hall.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND
AND IN
FRANCE, GERMANY, BELGIUM, and SWITZERLAND.

MESSRS. J. and J. PATON, having an intimate knowledge of the best SCHOOLS TUTORS, and FAMILIES throughout the British Isles and the Continent, will be pleased to aid parents in their choice of suitable Establishments for their Boy and Girls. Prospectuses and full information will be forwarded, free of charge, on receipt of detailed statement of requirements, age of pupil, district preferred, fees to be paid, &c.—Address J. and J. PATON, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE VIS-A-VIS VICTORIA recently done up tyres in good order, additional hood for front seat, fitted for single or double harness. Price Rs. 650.

Also a set of double Cawnpore-English plated harness, cost Rs. 100 in July, 1912. Price Rs. 80 or offer.

Also a rubber-tyred buggy partly English built, suitable for 14-15 hand horse, sound but needs doing up, Price Rs. 350.

Also a sweet-toned piano (Marcks) in good order, Rs. 300, or offer.

Apply to R. D. PRIOR, Poona, or to Messrs. JAFFER JUSSUFF, East Street, Poona.

WANTED.

WANTED, by a young Englishman, BEDROOM with use of sitting Room, with full Board, near the Cooperage or Apollo Bunder. Private family preferred. To occupy from March 1st onwards. Write with full particulars, stating inclusive charge to Box No. 121, care of this Paper.

WANTED AT ONCE, Eurasian (Female) to LEARN BOOK-BINDING, Experience Unnecessary. Apply to Box No. 855, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a Smart FOREMAN BINDER, speaking English. Apply with full particulars. Salary wanted etc., otherwise no application will be entertained to Box No. 595, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

J J & S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY
The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it
Famous for over 100 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, LIMITED.
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. The King.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE AND HALL OF VARIETIES,
SANDHURST ROAD.
RESIDENT MANAGER.....NORMAN BARRINGTON.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 22nd FEB.—FIRST SHOW 7 P. M.,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
T. E. LORD and LADY SYDENHAM.
PROGRAMME.
MAZDIE (THE EGYPTIAN WIZARD & ILLUSIONIST)
IN
THE INEXHAUSTIBLE SHAWL. | PHAEROE'S SILVER VASE.
THE ARRIVAL OF ASNIE. | THE WINE WONDER.
INVISIBLE SEEDS. | HORTICULTURE (extraordinary).

ASTRALA.
OUR PICTURE PROGRAMME.
THE BULLY AND THE BATH .....(comic).
DEAUVILLE.....(scenic).
ANIMATED GAZETTE.....(or the English Mail).
DEAD SEA FRUIT (DRAMA.)
THE DODGE THAT FAILED (comic).
PRICES AS USUAL.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
A BEAUTIFUL PANTOMIME SUBJECT.
JACK AND THE BEANSTALK,
A WONDERFUL REPRESENTATION OF THE FAMILIAR STORY.

A fairy tale, as familiar to the homes as a household word, unfolding the adventures of Jack, his triumphant return from the mystic heights of the beanstalk with the giant's ill-gotten treasures. The photography is little short of wonderful.

THE PROGRAMME ALSO INCLUDES :—
1. WAR AND LOVE .....(Fine coloured drama. Intensely pathetic).
2. STATE INDUSTRY .....(Interesting industrial picture).
3. SCIENTIST'S NIGHTMARE .....
4. THE JUGGIN'S FAMILY..... } 3 BRIGHT COMICS.
5. DEPILATORY POWDER .....

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
PRIZE SHOW ON SUNDAY—5-30 to 6-30.

CHARNI ROAD. **AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.** Tel. No., 1271.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft 'shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

TWO & THREE LETTER MONOGRAMS
FITTED UP IN
SELF-INKING DECORATED POCKET BOXES.
2 Letter Monograms 6 Annas. 3 Letter Monograms 1 Rupee.

Marking Ink ½ oz.	...	6 Annas.
Marking Ink Outfit. (Pad Box, ½ oz. Marking Ink, and brush).	...	8 "
Rubber Stamp Ink 1-4 oz.	...	2 "
Folding Metal Foot Rules (can easily remain in pockets).	...	1 "
Two Letter Monogram seals	...	14 "

☞ SOLE IMPORTERS & AGENTS FOR THE WHOLE OF INDIA, BURMA, & CEYLON.
N. BURJOR AND CO.,
11 Gazder's House, Thakordwar Road, Bombay No. 2, and Stall No9., Maidania.

Do not risk your life by neglecting the first warning Nature gives of Fever. Stop the attack and preserve your health BY TAKING the cure, that has been tested by time
A LIFE SAVED.
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobiesitch, etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.
Of all dealers, or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening waste, discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

"CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors; THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa; LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India; TREACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"A PERFECT DAY" BY CAIBBE JACOBS-BOND.—One of the most tuneful, pleasing and singable American ballads. Published in Keys to suit all voices. Rs. 1-4 per copy.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Piano and Music Dept., BOMBAY and POONA.

ARMY, NAVY and CIVIL OFFICERS will find to their utmost advantage in ordering their requirements of PROVISIONS, OILMAN STORES, etc., or any kind of goods through SHELLIM & Co., Domestic Agents, 32, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

ELECTRICAL Lamps, Cables, Fans and Accessories.—OOMEDRAM JEWAHBHAI & Co., Bankers and Govt. Contractors, Kalbadevi Road. Installations undertaken at moderate Rates. All Materials Stocked.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation give for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery etc.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette "Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

TO BE LET, "BODE VILLA," Khandalla furnished with four Bed Rooms. Apply FRAMJI RUSTOMJI & SONS, No. 2, Crawford Market Compound.

TO BE LET, THIRD FLOOR of the Mahomed Building, Hornby Road. Apply HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & Co., Jackria Musjid Bombay.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information, apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER
RS. 4,00,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply
R. PATERSON BROWN,
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MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 4 P. M.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME,
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BYCULLA CUP
RUN At 4-30. Shown At 6-30.
OUR CHRONICLE,
World's doings at a glance.
DRAMAS, COMEDIES, COMIC
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SEE TO-NIGHT'S PAPER
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FOR TO-MORROW, SUNDAY.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd.

CINEMA DE LUXE.
THE TITBIT
OF THE YEAR.
The Spanish Quartette.
COMTESSE OLGA,
THE YOUNGEST INSTRUMENTALIST AND DANCER IN THE WORLD,
who has appeared by command before
T. M. THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN,
and leading Star of the Continental Halls,
SIGNORITA CONCHITA,
A wonderful child who has created a Sensation in France, with her dances.
SIGNOR CONCHITA.
SIGNORINA CONCHITA,
THE SPANISH BALLET DANCER.
This Company arrives here on Saturday, by the Mess. Maritimes Steamer "Caledonien," and have been booked at an enormous expense by the
CINEMA DE LUXE.
ALEXANDROFF,
The Famous Russian Juggler and Foot Balancer.
A performance seen for the first time in India, on the Music Halls Stage.
OUR SPECIAL FILM,
THE BOMBAY RACES.
BYCULLA CUP
RUN Hs 4-30. Shown At 6-30.
ODDS ON, you will enjoy this.
OUR NEW BULLETIN,
"CHRONICLE" World's news at a glance.
DRAMAS, TRAGEDIES, TRAVEL AND COMIC PICTURES.
ALL THE LATEST AND BEST.
SAME OLD PRICES.

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is to secure the divine shelter of the world-renowned and universally successful

Atank Nigrah Pills.

The—Mistress of the Tonics manufactured from the purest vegetable drugs without any intoxicants. Remember "Delay is dangerous."

PRICE, Re. 1.
FOR A TIN OF 32 PILLS.

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A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also a few pieces of furniture such as 12 long arm easy chairs brass, and iron double bedsteads, writing table, blackwood carved round table, small cupboards, typewriters, 12 Thermos flasks, carpet, and iron stove, etc.

AT 2 P.M., (S. T.).

1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature Office brougham.

1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 Second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin Office shigram, in good order.

1 Grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 Strong English-built four seated phaeton with a strong grey Arab horse and a set of plated mounted harness.

The property of a gentleman proceeding to England.

1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred English-built brougham with patent wheels and doors, with a bay Arab horse and harness.

By order of the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade.—

1 Grey waler gelding goes well in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DADAR.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 23rd inst., sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Saiyed Hossein Saiyed Nabisahb, the following :—

All that piece or parcel of Government Forfeited containing by admeasurement 28 sq. yds., or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1459, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, or in course of construction assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under G. Ward No. 3214 (3), and Street Nos. 678 B, and all which premises are situate at Dadar Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the East by the wall of Keshav Ramchander, on or towards the West by a passage of the Dart, on or towards the North by the public road or passage, and on or towards the South by the property of Ganpat and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Motichand and Davidas, Solicitors, at Meadow Street, or to the Undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 3rd floor, "Meher Mansion" Cooperage Road, opposite the Bandstand, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table and chairs, side board and dumbwaiter, drawing-room sofas and chairs, one cottage piano, by Rose and Co., rich plateglass, by Elkington and Reed and Barton, cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases, and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, one gramophone with records, one Binocular camera by the London Stereoscopic and Photographic Co., London, in working order with leather case, one pair Prismoid Binoculars in leather case, nearly new, marble top dressing tables and washhand stands, chest of drawers, brass and iron bedsteads, Hinks and Dimar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, and one English ice box, etc., etc., the property of I. A. Algie, Esqr., of National Bank of India, Ld., and others.

The properties of another Gentleman.—

One 12 H.P. 2 cylinder Darracq car, 5 seated, side entrance, cape cart hood, wind screen, dual ignition, Stepney wheel tools, etc., in first class running order and in very good serviceable condition.

One 12 H.P. 4 cylinder Humber car, fitted with Bosch Magneto, white and poppe carburator, hood and screen Stepney wheel tools, etc., side entrance body, painted grey exceedingly handsome first-class car in excellent condition.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO
Bombay, 22nd February, 1913.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS.
21-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW MANGALWADI ON MAHIM BAZAAR ROAD.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1913, at 4-30 p. m., Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Jesta Bhooder & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Shanker Sadoba Vadke in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees in the indenture of mortgate dated the 29th day of November, 1910, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land and ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at new Mangalwadi, on the eastern side of Mahim Bazaar Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 107, square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 249, New No. C 3926, Old Survey No. 3-113, and New Survey No. 1536, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4763, and Street No. 82, and bounded as follows:—

That is, on the East by the house of Damodar Bheema, on the West by the house of Padmibai, wife of Bapoo Gunpat, on the South by the Oart of Balkrishna Manockjee, and on the North by the Mahim Bazaar Cross Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jehangir, Gulabbhai and Billimoria, Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their Office, No. 8, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th Inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Sunny House," first floor, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, on Apollo Bander, valuable new designed teak and blackwood furniture, such as velvet lined drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, carved cabinet, single and double door mirror almyrahs, panel cupboards, marble and tile topped centre tables and teapoys, mirror chest of drawers, wash-hand and dressing tables, dining table and chairs, side-board, dinner waggon, solid brass bedstead with mattress, partition screen, pictures, table ornaments, rich carpets, and electric fan and lights, etc., etc., the property of Mrs. R. Scott, proceeding Home.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1913.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 23rd February, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mahim, near the Customs and Mahim, Fort, valuable and handsome household furniture, made to order, by Devji Canji, Ahmed Devji and others, such as sofas, chairs, ottoman marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, corner and side cabinets, English wall brackets, Brussels and English carpets, gold gilt table clock (Mugji shaped), clock by McCabe, large oil pictures, fancy door curtains with cornice, China jars, majolica jardineers, dining table, chairs, bedsteads, almirah, marble pillars, 3 and 8 light Argand lamps, English cupboard for ornaments, English C. spring victoria by Windover, Office shigram by Press, palms and other plants in tubs and pots, etc.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 24th Inst, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, almyrah cupboards, book and hatstands, iron safes, phonographs cottage piano, Persian large carpets, and baba gharrys.

The property of an English gentleman —

Gents saddle, oil paintings by a Taressa pictures, Japanese screen, electric table lamp, English tiffin basket with fittings, and Japanese tea set, etc.

By order of an Office concerned.—

1 valuable diamond necklace, of Pari's made, can be used as a brooch also.

At 2-30 P.M.

Several Gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred Office shigram.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

1 double-seated brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF DOUBLE CROWN PRINTING MACHINE.

On TUESDAY, the 25th Inst., at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Goga Street, Fort, in the premises of the Commercial Printing Press.—

1 Double Crown printing machine, by Harreld and Son, with roller moulds complete in working order.

The above machine is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1913.

VENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLES AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 65 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd February, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables.

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

5 full pressed bales and some cotton, forming part of two consignments, consisting of 135 and 100 full pressed bales cotton, booked by Messrs. Hirji Khetsi and Co., to selves from Ujjain to Colaba, Invoice No. 63 and 64, Railway receipt No. 36667 and 36668 of 15th April, 1912.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF 33 BALES COTTON.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd Inst., at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot, near Tramway Company's Stables.

33 bales F. P. cotton, somewhat damaged by fire and water, forming part of the three consignments of 33, 20 and 31 bales Nimioda to Colaba, Invoice Nos. 14, 15 and 16 of 23rd, 25th, and 26th January, 1913.

AUCTION SALE of about 900 full-pressed Bales of dam and ged Cotton.

On TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned.—

About 900 full-pressed bales of fine staple cotton of Rajputana and Nanded, etc., damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of about 800 full-pressed Bales of damaged Cotton.

On THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, near the Fort Press, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned.—

About 800 full-pressed bales of high class staple cotton of Rajputana and Nanded, etc. damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of about 500 full-pressed Bales of high class Stapled Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 28th February, 1913, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), at Arthur Bunder, near the Grant Buildings, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned —

About 500 full-pressed bales of fine stapled cotton slightly damaged by fire and water, belonging to Messrs. Mitani Busan Kaisha, specially selected and purchased by their own representatives.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1913.

BRASSO
THE FINEST POLISH FOR
all metal works
is
BRASSO
STOCKED IN ALL
Bazars.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GORDON.—Jan. 30, at Milner Lodge, 69A Cadogan Square, London, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. E. Gordon, Gordon Highlanders of a son.

Lang.—Feb. 3, at "Spingfield," Sandfield Road, Thornton Heath, the wife of Lieut. George Holbrow Lang, R. N., of his Majesty's ship "Weymouth" of a son.

LOWTHER.—Jan. 28, at Bowscar, Penrit, the wife of Lieut.-Col H. H. Lowther (Indian Army), of a son.

BONHAM CARTER.—Jan. 31, at Cherry Orchards, Westbury-on-Trym, the wife of Capt. Guy Bonham Carter, 19th Hussars of a son.

SOWERBY.—Feb. 3, at Gosmore Ley, Hitchin, the wife of Col. H. J. Sowerby, D. S.O., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FOX—TOMPSON—Jan. 29, at St. Stephen's Church, Bournemouth, Capt. Arthur Maxwell Fox, D. S. O., late Royal Field Art., son of Mrs. C. de B. Fox of Aw Bawn, Bournemouth, to Edith Margaret, daughter of Col. H. S. Tompson of Alderminster Lodge, Bournemouth.

MAXWELL—CLARKE—Feb. 1, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Charles William Maxwell, 2nd Batt. 8th Goorkha Rifles, son of Col. H. St. P. Maxwell, C. S. I., of Ealing, to Ida Frances, daughter of Col. H. S. Clarke, late Royal Art., and Mrs. Clarke, Wimbledon.

DEATHS.

BEDFORD—Jan. 30, at Swiss Cottage, Weybridge, Admiral Sir Frederick George Denham Bedford, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Knight of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem, aged 74.

CAIRNS—Jan. 29, at The Croft, Colwyn Bay, William McNeile Cairns, late captain 43rd (Oxfordshire) Light Inf., aged 69.

McCalmont—Feb. 2, at Magheramorne, James Martin, son of the late James McCalmont, of Abbeylands, Co. Antrim, M. P. for East Antrim, honorary colonel Antrim Royal Garrison Art., formerly captain 8th Hussars, aged 65.

INDIA,

BIRTH.

BOWRING—At Benares, on the 13th February, to Capt. and Mrs. F. S. Bowring, 22nd Punjabis, a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, Mahalaxmi Racecourse.
Rev. Dr. Scott's Lecture on "University Reform," Students' Brotherhood, 6-15 p.m.
Bombay Light Horse. Annual Camp at Santa Cruz.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Olymphia Picture Palace, Sandhurst Road, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

Maxim: The most miserable governor is he whose subjects are miserable.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras... ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the 10th Rifles will play the following programme of music, by kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. C. Walton and Officers, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Wa'cott, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-15 p.m., (S T.) to-day:—

March .....Stand to Arms .....Hamilton
Overture.....La Reine d'un Jour .....Adam
Selection.....Harry Lauder's Songs .....Hume
Valse .....Sourier d'Amour .....Lambert
Caprice.....The Whistler and his Dog ...Pryor
Selection.....Reminescences of Scotland.Godfrey
Polacca (Piccolo).L'oiseau du Bois ..... Thiere
Two Step .....Bastlia Billy.....Kaps

MUSIC AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R.E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March .....Lorraine.....Ganne
Overture .....Hungarian .....Bela
Valse.....Wedding Dance .....Linake
Dance Suite .....Sarakowski
Song.....Sing me to Sleep .....Greene
Selection .....Miss Hook of Holland .. Rubens
Serenade .....My Girl .....Douglas
Cake Walk .....Mr Hicks of New York...Douglas

MUSIC AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p. m. to-day:—

March of the Peers.Iolanthe.....Sullivan.
Overture.....Romantique .....Kelr Bela
a Melodie .....Un pen d'Amour .....Lao Silesu
b Morceau .....Salut d'Amour .....E Elgar
Selection .....Gipsy Love .....Lehar
Valse .....Dreaming ..... A Joyce
a Bell Gavotte.....les Cloches de St Malo...Rimmer
b Gallop .....Iris.....Faust
Selection .....The Chocolate Soldier...Straus

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R.C. Stephen and Officers, the Band of the 14 h (King's) Hussars will play the following selection of music at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6 p m., to day :—

March.....A Bunch of Roses .. Chapri
Overture.....The Beautiful Galalea.Suppe
Valse .....Sourire D'Avril.....Depret
Selection .....Carmen .....Bizet
Morozan.....La Lethie de Manot...Gillet
Dance.....Mystic Beauty .....Finck
Selection .....Our Miss Gibbs ..... Caryll
Song .....Slave Song .....del Rizo
Fantasia.....Scotland's Pride ..... (arr) Godfrey
Oriental Scene ...A Dervish Chorus ...Schek

CHURCH NOTICE.—Y. M. C. A. meeting for men at 9 p.m.; Speaker, Sir Henry Procter; Subject, "A Fight for Character in Business."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Caledonia," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day.

H. M. S. PHILOMEL.—H. M. S. "Philomel," under the command of Captain George N. Ballard, R.N., arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat, which port she left on the 10th February. On entering the port she fired a salute of 13 guns for the Admiral's flag, which compliment was returned by the Fagship, the "Highflyer."

AN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.—The Educational Conference which opened in Wednesday under the auspices of the Bombay Teachers' Association, concluded last evening. Rev. Father Asmuth, presided on the occasion and the subject before the conference was "School Museums." Several papers were submitted and read by Mr. V.B. Naik, Assistant Superintendent, English School, Poona; Rev. A. Darby, Principal, Kolhapur College; Rev. E. A. King, Principal, Beynon-Smith School, Belgaum; and the Hon. Mr. S. D. Garud.

THANA ELECTION.—In the Thana Municipal Election on the 15th February, there were thirty-four candidates this year for ten seats, and the competition was great owing to the large number of candidates applying for councillorship. The election took place on Saturday, the 15th inst., when out of 1,700 voters, only 900 appeared to vote and the result, in the order of merit, was as follows:—(1) Gunesh Ragunath, 695; (2) Pirojshaw Mancherji Vajifdar, 452; (3) Bhugwant A. Padye, 451; (4) M. S. Rangnekar, 410; (5) Govind Balwant Pradhan, 401; (6) Harry Gangadhar Joshi, 391; (7) Cowasji Byramji Divecha, 357; (8) Bhagwant H. Singarpure, 318; (9) Rajana Lokaji, 294; (10) Tribhovandas Jamnadas, 288. Only two Parsis succeeded: Nos. (2) and (7).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Bombay, 21st February, 1913.

68. Leave.—Extract from Bombay Brigade Orders dated 19th February 1913 :—No. 53.—Captain E. T. Lambert, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, is granted leave of absence out of India for 9 (Nine) months from 19th March 1913.

67. Parades.—Saturday 22nd instant, at 5 p. m. 15 pr. Gun Drill Town Hall Compound.

Practice.—Monday 24th instant, No. 2 Company B. V. A. will carry out instructional practice from 10 inch B. L. at Mahaluxmi 6 rounds will be fired.

Parade at Mahaluxmi at 10 a. m.

Dress :—Khaki, helmets, (Khaki Shirts to be worn).

Squad Drills, Rifle exercises and Musketry Instruction.

Parades will be held on Thursday in the Town Hall Compound at 7 p. m. Commencing on Thursday, 27th February.

Dress :—Khaki and Caps, Rifles and side Arms.

Members entering for the Hamilton Shield Competition should attend these parades.

Hamilton Shield Competition. This competition will be held on Saturday, 29th March in the Town Hall Compound at 5 p. m.

Details can be seen at Headquarters.

Gun Drill.—15 pr. Gun Drill will be held in the Town Hall Compound every Tuesday Morning at 7 a. m. Commencing from Tuesday 25th inst. Members requiring Gun Drills for Efficiency requirements should attend these parades.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Captain, R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a Spoon Competition on the G. I. P Railway Volunteer Range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 23rd Feb. 1913.

Distance 800, 900 and 1000 yards.

Trains leave Colaba at 6-30 a. m. and Victoria Terminus 6-15 a. m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 2nd Feb., 1913.

1. Members are reminded that the Annual Camp of Exercise will open at Santa Cruz on Saturday, 22nd February, and will continue until Monday, 3 March the 10th, when the Annual inspection will be held by the G. O. C. Commanding, the 6th Division. The Officer Commanding hopes that there will be a large attendance throughout the whole of the training in camp, so as to prepare for a satisfactory inspection on the final day.

Members attending camp will be provided with fodder, grass and crushed oats throughout the camp, free of charge.

The cost of messing in camp will not exceed Rs. 2-8 per head per diem, inclusive.

Canteen liquors will be provided at actual cost, plus a small allowance for the barman, and necessary expenses.

For those members who do not wish to furnish their tents arrangements can be made for furnishing them through Messrs. Jaffer Suleman and Co. at a cost of Re. 12 per head.

All table crockery and bath tubs will be provided by the Corps, so that there may be no necessity for members to bring their own.

The Annual Sports will be held on Saturday, March the 8th, at Santa Cruz. Full details will be posted on the notice boards as soon as the camp assembles.

The Corps Competitions will be run off during camp. Full particulars will be supplied to members in the course of the week.

The B. B and C. I. Railway Company will make the usual concession to the Corps during the whole period of camp, viz, season tickets for Rs. 5. A deposit of Re. 1 will be charged in addition to Rs. 5, the former being refunded on the 11th March next, on the surrender of the expired ticket, otherwise it will be forfeited. Application should be made at the Season Ticket Office, Church Gate Station.

HORSES' STABLE KIT.

Members should provide their horses with a warm rug, and a head rope with shackle, to enable them to be picketed under the trees at the north end of the camp.

2. On parade mornings, Reveille will sound at 6 a.m., boots and saddles 6 30, mount 6-45 a. m. Every member will be expected to be on parade and formed up in his section immediately after the mount has sounded.

PROGRAMME FOR 1st WEEK IN CAMP.

3.	Monday	24th inst.	Troop and Squadron drill, dismounted action.
	Tuesday	25th "	Do.
	Wednesday	26th "	Reconnaisance.
	Thursday	27th "	Hunting.
	Friday	28th "	Field Firing.
	Saturday	1st March	Troop Drill, Sword exercise.
	Sunday	2nd "	Church parade 11 a.m.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 22nd Feb., 1913.

138. Arms.—All Arms and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

139. Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle meeting will commence at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 2nd proximo. Names of intending competitors to reach Adjutant's Office by 12 noon on Friday the 28th instant.

Programme will be issued when received from Press.

Detail :

Saturday 1st March.—Cadet marching competition (Match 13) and Blaney Challenge Cup (match 16).

Sunday 2nd March.—Bayley Coy. Challenge Shield (Match 1).

Daily detail will be published later.

140. Proficiency candidates who received books from Head-quarters are requested to return them early.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The All-comers match in the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Rifle Meeting will be fired at Ghat Kopar at 7-30 on the 27th inst. Post entries.

VICEROY'S COMPETITION.

The 1st G. I. P. Railway Volrs fired their 3rd stage of the Viceroy's Competition on Wednesday with the following results :—

Names.	1st & 2nd Stages.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	Total.
Sgt J F Cook.....	190	50	48	43	331
Cpl J C Judd.....	180	48	48	44	320
Sgt F E Otto.....	185	49	46	46	326
Vol V H Veevers....	193	42	46	45	326
Sgt H Pears.....	183	44	44	6	317

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 70, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

To-morrow's Services.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

3rd Sunday in Lent.—23rd February, 1913.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. Canon C. M. Barham, M. A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason—7 a. m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion. Choral—Woodward in E flat; Hymns 92, 182, 559, 107; 5-30 p. m., Children's Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles Chants. Hymns—91, 112, 263. Collections for Church Expenses; Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p. m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 8-45 a. m., Choral Matins; 5-15 p. m., Children's Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

St. John the Evangelist, Colaba—Clergy; Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a.m., and 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. C. W. Thorne, Rev. W. H. Lee Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Harri.—English 8 a. m., Holy Communion; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon; 6-30 p. m. Evening Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon. Marathi—9-30 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Gujerati—2-30 p. m. Evening Prayer.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani.) Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m. Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m. Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a. m. Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p. m., Evening Service and Sermon Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road, Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—8 a. m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe—6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a. m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p. m. Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi.)

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—10-15 a. m., Holy Communion and Sermon.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearce.—6-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Choir and organ.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte,—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m. Evening Service.

Holy Name Wodehouse Road—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m.; 7 a. m.; 8 a.m 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar: Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m.; 7-30 a. m.; 8-30 a. m.; 6-30 p m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service. 5-30 a. m.. 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m., week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass. 5-30, 7 and 9 a. m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m., High Mass; 6 p. m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvaco. Dadar.—Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'S

BY THE MAIL.

Home, Colonial, and Foreign Affairs.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The King went shooting in Windsor Forest on Jan. 31. The weather was fine, and his Majesty had good sport. A telegram was received at Rawtenstall on Jan. 31, from Mr. Harcourt, saying that the King would pass through Rossendale Valley during his Lancashire tour in July. The tour has been extended from two to three days to include a visit to Rossendale. At Waterfoot, a new technical institute which cost £30,000 will be opened.

The King and Queen, with Princess Mary, arrived at Buckingham Palace on Feb. 3, from Windsor Castle.

The King has promised an additional subscription of £50 this year in aid of the West Norfolk Hunt. The Prince of Wales will also give an additional subscription of the same amount.

The executive committee of the Alexandra Day Collection report that £18,236 was collected, and the expenses amounted to £7,040. The balance of £11,196 has been allocated to various charitable institutions. The committee have in hand flowers, baskets, &c., available for next year's collection, valued at £3,100, in respect of which a debt of £1,000 is carried forward.

On the motion for the third reading of the Trade Unions Bill in the House of Commons on Jan. 31, Mr. Bonar Law explained the attitude of the Opposition. He said there had not been from the first any disagreement on the general principle of the Bill, and the amendments introduced during its progress had effected improvement on two main points to which its provisions had been open to criticism. He would have liked to see further improvements, but did not intend to vote against the third reading. He denied that the Unionist Party was opposed to Trade Unions, and declared that he thoroughly approved of combinations of workmen for the purpose of improving their conditions of labour. The Bill was read a third time. It was agreed on the motion of the Attorney-General to present an address to the Crown asking for the determination by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of the question, whether Sir Stuart Samuel has vacated his seat.

The Report stage of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill was opened in the House of Commons on Feb. 3. Mr. McKenna's new clause sanctioning the principle of commutation was subjected to much criticism on the part of friends of the Church. Mr. McKenna said that if it were not accepted by the Church representatives, he did not think he should be justified in pressing it. The clause was eventually passed, its critics reserving the right to oppose the schedule embodying the details of the scheme. Sir A. Cripps moved the omission of the subsection which proposes that the disestablished Church shall cease to be represented in the Houses of Convocation of Canterbury. This was rejected by a majority of 103.

In the Commons the Report stage of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill was completed. The Government majority fell to twenty-eight on a proposal by Capt. Tryon that the globe should be retained by the Church. An amendment in favour of leasing churchyards to the Church was defeated by a majority of 111. A proposal that Church property, which under the Bill will be used for secular purpose, should be devoted to the support of one or more of the religious denominations in the parish concerned was rejected by a similar majority. A large number of Government amendments were afterwards passed under the guillotine, and the Report stage was closed.

The second reading of the Trade Unions Bill was moved in the House of Lords on Feb. 5, by the Lord Chancellor, who claimed that it embodied a fair settlement of a very difficult question. The Marquess of Lansdowne, having commented on the far-reaching claims put forward in recent years on behalf of trade union combinations, said the Opposition regarded the Bill in no hostile spirit, but held that the balance should be held evenly between those who desire to take part in political activity, and those who wish to leave things as they are. The Bill was read a second time without a division. The Betting Inducements Bill, and the Market Gardeners Compensation Bill, were advanced.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith denounced as "pure efforts of the imagination" statements in the Press concerning the intentions of the Government regarding land. On the motion for the third regarding of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, Mr. Lyttelton proposed its rejection. He described it as a narrow and mean Bill. Mr. Lloyd George spoke of the steady demand made by Wales for the principle of the measure, and claimed that the Welsh people were competent to judge as to what was best for their religious interests. Mr. Bonar Law claimed that it had been conclusively proved that the Bill would not have the smallest chance of becoming law, if there were any possibility of referring it to the decision of the electors. Mr. McKenna argued that Establishment was morally wrong, and that the ancient endowments of the Church were national funds. The motion for the rejection of the Bill was defeated by a majority of 107, and the third reading was then agreed to. The Bill was afterwards read a first time in the House of Lords. On report of the Pilotage Bill, a new clause was inserted making the master of a vessel, in cases where pilotage is compulsory, answerable for loss or damage caused by the vessel.

An invitation has been given to the Hon. Oscar Guest, youngest son of Lord Wimborne, and brother of the member for East Dorset, to contest South Dorset in the Liberal interest. It is probable the invitation will be accepted.

Mr. A. Richardson, formerly M.P. for South Nottingham, has consented to address a meeting of the Melton Division Liberal Association with a view to his adoption as Liberal candidate for the constituency.

Mr. Rupert Gwynne, M. P., speaking at Eastbourne on Feb. 1, referred to the Government and the alleged contract scandals. He said that by mere coincidence and by chance, contracts had been passed along to relations and friends of the Government, and then they were told afterwards that the Ministers did not really know what was going on. He should have known what was going on if it was his duty to know, and if Ministers did not know, they ought to take the responsibility or resign. This was no party matter. When Ministers in charge of Government departments thought the honour and the credit of Englishmen were at stake, they should not have allowed these incidents to occur, whether they were mistakes or whether they were merely a series of coincidences. It was unfortunate that one after another should follow so quickly—dragged from the Government and exposed by various members of the Opposition. If these mistakes had arisen, would not it have been much better for the Ministers, in whose departments they took place, to have come candidly to the House and said:—"We find there has been an error of judgment. There has been nothing wrong, but something has taken place which at any rate has given rise to uneasiness, and would give rise to uneasiness whichever party was in power. We regret it, and openly admit it." Did the Government do that? No. The Opposition had had to drag admissions day by day from reluctant Ministers, and then the latter suggested that what had happened were quite ordinary, every-day occurrences. He did not suppose for a moment that Mr. Asquith and his colleagues in the Cabinet really realised that things of this sort were going on. But they should not undertake more work than they were able to perform, and besides keeping office and trying to catch votes at the next election they should realise that to look after the ordinary administration was the first duty of everyone appointed to the important position of a Cabinet Minister in this country.

Mr. Balfour addressed a meeting in the Albert Hall, Nottingham, on Jan. 31 under the auspices of the local Central Conservative Association. Mr. J. W. McCraith, chairman of the Association, was in the chair. Mr. Balfour confined his speech to the consideration of the Home Rule Bill. He began by suggesting that, during the period of two years in which the measure would still be before the country, it might be discussed without undue animus, and proceeded to ask what was the fundamental difficulty of the Irish problem as presented by the Irish Nationalist Party. That difficulty he found in the claim of the Irish Nationalists to represent a nation, and that as such it was impossible for it to amalgamate fully with the rest of the United Kingdom. From this, Mr. Balfour passed to a discussion of the value of nationality and national sentiment, illustrating his argument by reference to Scotland. After a rapid glance at Irish history he went on to examine how a difficulty, created wittingly or unwittingly by our ancestors, was to be met. His own view was that time and good government alone would be effective. The alternative was to tell Ireland that it must be like Canada and the Cape—pay its own way and look after its own rebels. He did not think that a good plain, but said it was preferable to the preposterous compromise which the Government had suggested. This led Mr. Balfour to examine the defects of the Home Rule Bill and to declare that heavy compromise, if constituted, would eventually, if put into operation, topple over on one side or the other. He closed with a strong plea for the earnest consideration of the claims of Ulster.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M. P., was the principal guest of the Birmingham Jeweller's and Silversmith's Association at the annual dinner on Jan. 31. Responding to the toast of "The Houses of Parliament," proposed by Sir Gilbert Claughton, the right hon. gentleman said Parliament was not doing the work which it ought to do. The House of Commons as a whole exercised less and less influence over the character of legislation. The Government became more and more omnipotent, and the ordinary member had little to do but make, when he was happy enough to catch the Speaker's eye, a vain speech in support of the Government, or a vain protest against them, and then register a vote which was decided not by the merits of the immediate question but by whether he desired to turn the Government out or to keep the Government in. Of course, to a certain extent, that had always been so, and always must be so, but those tendencies were more exaggerated now than they had ever been in the history of the House of Commons. In the past, it could be that votes were changed by speeches, but still more often what had happened was that, as the result of a persistent attack, persistently pressed home on good grounds, a proposal had been modified or altogether withdrawn, and no vote had been taken. That was the way in which the House of Commons used to exercise a very efficient pressure upon Ministers and have a real share in the moulding of legislation. But it was not possible under the kind of closure in which the House of Commons had worked in the last year or two, and especially during the last year. In existing circumstances, discussion became useless. It lost all its interest, and they saw, as had been the case throughout the present session, empty benches, and the bulk of the members anywhere except in the Chamber where they were supposed to be legislating for the people. In the House of Lords also had unreality invaded and conquered the position, because, under the operations of the Parliament Act, whatever the decision of the peers, nothing could happen except delay. The result of these different forces was to derogate from the dignity of both Houses of Parliament, to lessen the interest of the nation in their doings, and to render the Houses less efficient as great deliberative assemblies and as the representatives of national feeling. He did not suppose that it would ever be possible to restore to the House of Commons unrestricted freedom of debate, but a united effort ought to be made to regain something of former liberties.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at the National Liberal Club on Jan. 31, where his portrait was unveiled, foreshadowed the opening of the Liberal land campaign. He declared, at the outset, that, even when the mandate of the Liberal Party was exhausted, their mission would not be complete so long as there remained in this land preventible causes of poverty and misery. And the foremost task of Liberalism, he insisted, was the regeneration of rural life and the emancipation of the land of this country. He warmly repudiated the suggestion that the object of the inquiry which had been conducted into the existing land system was to make political and personal attacks upon their political opponents. Speaking with calm deliberation, he ventured to say that the results of the inquiry were startling. The reports would be published shortly, and they would prove conclusively that there were hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of men, women, and children, working upon the land in this country under conditions with regard to wages, housing, and hours of labour, which ought to make this great empire hang its head in shame. The annual conference of the Labour Party was concluded at the Lambeth Baths on Jan. 31. The difficulty of harmonious co-operation between the Socialist and trade unionist wings provided the liveliest discussion at the final sitting. The Socialists, as in the past, were heavily defeated, the conference refusing to disapprove of the "inactivity" of the party in Parliament on behalf of labour. The most notable decision on the 31st, which covered an extraordinarily wide area of social, political, and industrial, policy, was a demand for the repeal of Part I. of the Insurance Act, and for its re-establishment on a non-contributory basis. Mr. G. H. Roberts, M.P., was again in the chair.

A new form of suffragist military has been devised in the Birmingham district. On Jan. 31, it was found that four golf courses had been seriously damaged. At King's Norton, the first, fourth, and fifteenth greens, were much injured. On each of the greens, the words "Votes for women" had been cut into the turf in large letters and an acid had been poured into the ground, destroying the grass. At the Walmley course at Erdington, six or seven miles away, six of the greens were damaged. The words "Votes for women" were outlined in the grass and fluid acid had been sprinkled about. At the Robin Hood (Hall Green) and Edgbaston courses, similiar damage was done.

Mrs. Pankhurst, addressing a meeting promoted by the Women's Social and Political Union on Feb. 3 at the London Pavilion, said they had every reason to be gratified with the war so far. She liked the golf courses departure very much, and she congratulated their soldiers who had undertaken that particular campaigns and the success which had attended it. She thought it was extremely ingenious and effective. By acting as they have done, they were injuring no human being—they were actually providing more employment for a good many.

Two Blue Books were published on Feb. 4 giving the name, age, date of appointments, salary, previous occupation, and other particulars, of each person appointed without competitive examination to any post in the Public Service worth 100l. a year or more in the course of the two following periods:—(1) Between June 29, 1895, and December 1905—that is, during the lifetime of the last Unionist Administration; and (2) between Dec. 5, 1905, when the present Government came into office, and the close of 1912. It may be remembered that the second of these returns was moved for by Mr. Bonar Law, and that thereupon Mr. McCallum Scott, Liberal, asked for a return of similar appointments made between 1895 and 1905, the period of duration of the late Unionist Government. The second return or volume, though covering only seven years, is much more bulky than the first, which deals with ten and a half-years, the appointments without competitive examination under the Liberals occupying 295 pages, and those under the Unionists only 199. At the rate of twenty-four per page this would give 7,080 Liberal appointments, or about 1,000 per annum, to 4,776 Unionists, or about 455 per annum. The appointments are arranged under the head of the different departments, in each division alphabetically, but not in any other special order.

While a Dundee postman who had been collecting letters from various pillar-boxes was emptying a bag on a sorting-table at the Central Post Office, on Feb. 5 the letters burst into flame. In attempting to extinguish the fire, four men were burned rather seriously and a fifth had his clothing partly destroyed. Long tubes, containing phosphorus and another chemical, were found among the letters. The tubes were enclosed in long envelopes addressed "The Right Hon.H.H. Asquith—Justice to women."

The "Dublin Gazette" states that the King, on the recomendation of the Lord Lieutenant, has appointed Bishop Foley, Dr. M. F. Cox, M. L. A. Waldron, and the Rev. William Crawford, to be the four members of the new governing body of University College, Dublin, to be nominated by His Majesty. The King has also appointed Bishop Dowse, Bishop O'Callaghan, and Mr. Arthur Frederik Sharman Crawford, to be the three members of the new governing body of University College, Cork, to be nominated by His Majesty.

Mr. M. J. Murphy, an hotel-keeper of Tramore, has been chosen as Nationalist candidate for the parliamentary vacancy in East Waterford, caused by the death of Mr. Power.

A vacancy is created in East Antrim by the death of Col. McCalmont. There have been only two contested elections in the division since Col-McCalmont was returned in 1885. These were:—1900. Col. McCalmont (U.), 3582; Dr. King Kerr (L. U.), 2,653; Unionist majority, 929. 1906: Col. McCalmont (U.), 4,496; Major H. R. Beddoes (L.), 2,145; Unionist majority, 2,351.

The Dublin correspondent of the "Times" telegraped on Feb. 5 that strenuous preparations had been made by the Nationalists in Dublin to ensure a big attendance at the meeting to be held in the Mansion House of night, on the Feb. 7, last to protest against the rejection of the Home Rule Bill by the House of Lords. Among those we are announced to speak, are Mr. John Redmond, Mr. Dillon, Mr. W. H. Redmond, Mr. Joseph Devlin, and Mr. David C. Hogg, the new member for Derry City. The "Times" of Feb. 3 stated:—As a result of the employers' threat to lock out the jobbing printers in Glasgow and in Edinburgh, owing to a dispute over the new working rules, the Glasgow men have decided to lodge a claim for a wage of 2l. a week and a week of forty-eight hours. If the masters do not reply by Thursday, the men in the case and machine rooms in the book and jobbing shops of the city will hand in stricke notices. The newspaper men work under a separate agreement. The Edinburgh printers have applied for an increase of 4s making a minimum wage of 37s. a week.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

Official notice is given of the extension of the preference granted to British goods to products of the remaining colonies and dependencies of the Empire which have not hitherto enjoyed it, including Rhodesia, the Malay States, the Fiji Islands, and British Honduras.

Victor Stefansson, the explorer who discovered the so-called White Eskimo on Coronation Bay in the Arctic Ocean, applied to the Government on February 4 to secure Canadian assistance for the purpose of fitting out a new expedition to explore the land in the north of the Dominion through to the North Pole. He expects to leave in May, and to be away for three years. The Government is considering the proposal.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

A correspondent at Kano, writes the following description of the Durbar which was held there by Sir Frederick Lugard, on New Year's Day:—Sir Frederick Lugard, the first Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the United Provinces, arrived at Kano by train at 4 p.m. on December 31. New Year's Day opened with a parade of native troops, there being 800 on parade, including 200 mounted infantry, who looked very smart, just like Indian Native Cavalry, and galloped past in a magnificent line. Next came the filing past of the Emirs and their followings; there were 70 Emirs represented, and the bigger men made great efforts to appear better than their neighbours. Kano went past first, mounted on a fine white camel draped with gorgeous trappings, and with a retinue of at least 5,000 horsemen. Of the other Emirs, the Shehu of Bornu was by far the most interesting, as his display was so unlike the rest, and unspoiled by the advance of civilisation. Ten led horses went past first, and then he followed, supported by 100 mounted men inchain mail armour and a large crowd of mounted spearmen. In all, it is calculated that there were present in the procession 20,000 horse and 40,000 foot; they represented all parts of Northern Nigeria, from Lake Chab to Sokoto in the north and from Illorin to Yola in the south. It was a very fine sight, and showed the loyalty of the Northern Nigeria natives.

SOUTH AFRICA.

A telegram from Cape Town states that the Senate has agreed to the appointment of a select committee to consider the advisability of establishing a diamond-cutting industry.

It is announced that a friendly understanding in regard to future working and co-operation has now been agreed upon between the British and German steamship lines engaged in the trades to South and East Africa.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Austro-Hungarian Government has placed with Messrs. Blohm and Voss, of Hamburg, an order for a large floating dock of 40 000 tons capacity. Five submarines have also been ordered from the Germania yard at Kiel.

FRANCE.

Although the Seine rises regularly at the beginning, uneasiness has been aroused by the rapidity with which it swelled in mail week. Excavation has been stopped in the new Metropolitan Railway workings at the Pont Mirabeau, and men were busy constructing dams to keep out the water. The cellars in the Rue Watt, in the 13th Arrondissement, were flooded, and a steam pump was installed by the municipal authorities.

A strike has been declared at Epernay, Dizy, Ay, Cumieres, and Mareuilliers, in the Champagne district, by the vine labourers, who demand an increase of pay. The men after a meeting at Epernay decided to affiliate their union to the Confederation Generale du Travail, and to present an ultimatum to the employers.

It is announced that the French force operating in the north-west of the Adrar district situated on the extreme west of the Sahara, has been engaged in heavy fighting. On January 6, a large force of natives delivered a surprise attack at night while the column was at the Wells of Ibwelrat. The column offered a desperate resistance. Lieutenant Martin, who was in command, and two non-commissioned officers were killed in the early stages of the fight. A wounded sergeant assumed command, but soon succumbed to his injuries, and the French force fell back upon its supports after having sustained further heavy losses.

The Prime Minister, M. Briand, attended the meeting of the Senate Committee on the Electoral Reform Bill on Feb. and stated that his Cabinet maintaintained the attetude of its predecessor, M. Poincare's Ministry, towards the Electoral Reform Bill, which that Government carried through the Chamber of Deputies last Session. In particular, M. Briand's Government insisted upon the essential features of the Bill, which were "scrutin do liste" and representation of minorities by means of the electoral quotient. On subsidiary points they were willing to consider proposals for compromise.

GERMANY.

The Emperor, in a rescript acknowledging the loyal congratulations received by him from all quarters on the occasion of his 54th birthday, says they recall memories of the war of liberation of 1813, the centenary of which will be celebrated this year. His Majesty declares that they teach us what a people can achieve, which, putting its trust in God, gives its last blood and its last possessions for King, country, freedom, and honour. "May the memory of the past spur our generation on to emulate the faith, devotion, and union of their fathers!"

The Emperor William was present on Feb. 5 at celebrations at Konigsberg, in East Prussia, commemorating the rising of the province against Napoleon 1813. In the morning, a statue of General Yorck, presented to the town by the officers of the Landwehr, was unveiled in the presence of the Crown Prince. The Emperor William and the Crown Paincess arrived at noon and drove through the town, which was decorated with flages and triumphal arches, to the Cathedral, where they were received by the Crown Prince and the Governor of the province. After Divine service His Majesty attended a memorial session of the Provincial Diet and delivered a speech.

ITALY.

Hitherto the Guardie Nobili Pontificie have been generally regarded as a corps constituted for the purpose of offering some kind of career, or rather some means of existence, to the younger sons of noble Roman families who were still loyal to the Holy See. The latest reform of Pius X. definitely puts an end to the corps as a charitable institution. The present members will enjoy their salaries and pensions as long as they remain in the corp, but the future membsrs receive no pay at all. Also the restrictons of birth will be removed. The corps will be not only honorary, but also open to all the Catholic world; though, no doubt, in deference to new recruits from America and elsewhere the old title of Noble will be preserved.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Senate has rejected the petition for a case of the General Staff typographer Padaget, who was, two years ago, sentenced to 12 years hard labour on the charge of selling secrets to Captain Aubrey Smith and Colonel Wyndham, the British military and Naval Attaches in St. Petersburg. Sir George Buchanan, then Ambassador in St. Petersburg, gave his honour that none of his staff had ever seen or heard of Padaget, or had any connection whatsoever with him, while Captain Smith, and Colonel Wyndham gave personal assurances to the same effect.

SPAIN.

Count Romanones has completely modified the unbending policy pursued for the last two years by the Spanish Government in its relations with the Vatican. He has filled the post of Ambassador to the Vatican, and the Pope has responded by appointing a Nuncio at Madrid. At the same time, as a further proof of good will, the Holy Father issued an order to the Spanish ecclesiastical authorities enjoining them to forbid the establishment of any new religious orders in their respective dioceses during the next two years. What seems apparent to the outside observer in all this is that Count Romanones, in reopening negotiations with the Vatican, has taken one step more on the road of a policy of general conciliation.

UNITED STATES.

The main part of the Grand Central Terminal, the immense new gateway of the New York Central Rail-road, which has been under construction for several years, is now open. The terminal covers 79 acres in the heart of the city, the station proper being at street level 672ft. long, 310ft. wide, 150ft. high, and 45ft. underground. The building contains approximately 29,000 tons of steel, and it has 33 miles of track all under street level with a capacity of 1,053 cars; 3,200,000 cubic yards was rock. Electric locomotives are used entirely in the station, which contains the world's largest interlocking, switch and signal tower. The terminal, in short, is one of the greatest and most remarkable achievements of electrical engineering and construction work of modern times, and is designed to accommodate one hundred million passengers annually.

Eugene Fox, the policeman who has been under examination in the "graft" investigation case, which is being conducted by the District Attorney, has pleaded guilty of acting as a "graft" collector in one precinct of the city. He threw himself on Mr. Whitman's mercy, promising to reveal the names of two higher police officials for whom he had collected.

Mr. Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labour, has confirmed the order of the special board which directed the deportation of Senor Castro, ex-President of Venexuela from the United States.

PERSIA.

Salar-ed-Dowleh has resumed his career as a rebel, supported by bodies of Yomut and Goklan-Turcomans. He is reported to have taken the village of Nardin, half way between Astrabad and Bujnurd. It is surmised that his main objective is the capture of Meshed. His resumption of hostilities comes as a surprise, as the Persin Government, at the instance of the Russian Legation, was prepared to grant him generous terms.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

The following General Summary of crop and season report for the Presidency during last week are published.—

During the week there was slight rain in parts of Sind, which was beneficial to crops. The standing rabi crops were suffering of sufficient moisture in parts of Nawabshah, were withering in parts of West Khandesh and Ahmednagar and were generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of rabi crops was in parts of Broach, Surat, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Baroda, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Picking of cotton was in progress in parts of Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Gujarat, Bijapur, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. The fodder-supply was adequate excep except in parts ot Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition, but was deficient in parts of Cutch and was deteriorating in Ahmednagar. Drinking water-supply was generally adequate except in parts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of Nawabshah, Ahmedabad, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. Prices of food-grains have fallen in Ahmednagar, Satara and Bijapur, risen in East Khandesh and Dharwar and are stationary elsewhere. Quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 16 to 41 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 14 to 43 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 25 to 49 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak. The public health was generally good.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a beanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

FREAKISHNESS OF GENIUS.

BY A. B. COOPER.

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The possession of talent would seem to be explainable on the ground of heredity. No one marvels that Mr. Asquith should have sons who follow in his steps and take all the scholarships that are going. It belongs to the fitness of things. Parentage and environment have all tended to the development of inherent scholarly gifts. The new science of Eugenics would quote this example on the first page of its primer.

But talent is not genius. The man of genius generally has talent superadded. But out of a million men of marked talent, one probably has a spark of genius—the true Promethean fire, the divine afflatus.

Genius is inexplicable. It is a freak, like red hair in a family of brunettes. Like the wind, it "bloweth where it listeth," and no one can tell from where it comes—not even the Eugenists. It seems to have no roots, no cause, no ancestors. One man in a hundred millions is a genius, just as one plant in a like number is a new variety. Yet there the similitude ceases to hold. The new variety can propagate its kind until the freak of to-day becomes the common place of to-morrow, whereas genius blossoms into its perfect flower and dies, and the world has only a slim volume of haunting verse, a few canvasses which have caught the evanscent hues of sunset, a piece of marble carved into the similitude of an angel, a cathedral which draws the wondering reverence of the world, to prove to it, beyond all cavil, that it has entertained for a space a superman.

That is why Shakespeare is so unaccountable. Even Ruskin wondered how the plays ever came to be. They just came—and that is all that can be said. The genius of the man of genius is as inexplicable to himself as it is to his fellow-men. He cannot tell you "how it works." There never was a cruder, denser saying uttered since the world began than that genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains. Pains, forsooth! Did Byron take pains when he wrote "The prisoner of chillon" in a night? Was Shelley conscious of taking pains when he penned "the Revolt of Islam," floating in his boat under the Thames side woods at Bisham? Did Burns take pains when he composed the whole of "Tam o' Shanter" in one afternoon on the banks of Doon "agonized with an ungovernable access of joy"? Pah! Pains, forsooth!

Is Wordsworth's "Highland Reaper" a pains-taking production? Is "Christabel" stained all over with signs of midnight oil? Johnson's Dictionary is, and so is "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" and the "Works of Hannah More." These are painstaking performances, just as Southey's "Thalaba" is. But Keat's "Endymion" is not. It is the fine flower of genius which grew unawares. It is the divine answer to the old question: "How hath this man letters having never learned?" It is inspiration, pure and simple.

Immortal things, like poets, are born, not made. Tennyson said to his son, of "Crossing the Bar," "it came all in a moment." Where did it come from? Bring up your noble army of painstakers—and they are indeed and in truth a noble and useful army of which the world takes due note—and let them work in strenuous shifts for a year of days and nights to produce Keats's "Ode to a Grecian Urn," or anything remotely akin to it. No amount of labour would ever produce it unless it produced itself.

That is, I say again, why Shakespeare cannot be accounted for. Genius works a miracle—that is all. It speaks, and it is done. It is creative. The poet had deep insight who sang: "He lisped in numbers for the numbers came. Exactly.

So freakish is the occurrence of a genius, that it is possible, were we to subject the propagation of the race to the strict rules of Eugenics that, with the advent of ordered and stereotyped parentage, the supply of geniuses would cease, just as the supply of golden eggs did when the owner of the goose who laid them tried to discover their source. The world must be content to await the advent of a genius as the Jews awaited the coming of the Messiah, and he is just as likely to come out of Nazareth as he is to come out of the City of David. He will not come at all. He will come "in the fulness of time."

Jean Francois Millet was the son of a poor farmer but that fact does not go far to account for "The Angelus." Tintoretto was the son of a dyer—hence the nickname which he immortalized—but how does that fact account for the wondrous colours of his great "Crucifixion" in S. Rocco? Fra Angelico was a monk, but his "Coronation of the Virgin" is a vision of splendour which no other priest even saw or imagined.

Someone lately called Shakespeare 'the unlettered boor of Stratford," and thought that by so labelling him (mark the "a") he had put him completely out of court as the writer of plays which bear his name. Come with me to the National Gallery, in Tafalgar Square or to the Tate Gallery, and let us gaze again at the wondrous canvases which came, in amazing and bewildering profusion, from the brush of the son of a boorish, unlettered barber, who practised his tonsorial "art" Maiden Lane. There was nothing in Turner's parentage; there was little in Turner himself, to account for those amazing pictures which might seem—if genius were not already known to be a thing apart—supernatural incommunicable, inexplainable—to require the hand of an archangel to produce them. Turner's picture bear no resemblance to Turner. They were the produce of genius.

It might be amusing to run a few names through one's mind and see to whom they belonged before the freak of genius set them in the firmament of fame. Sir Thomas Lawrence was the son of a publican who kept the "Bear Inn" at Devizes, and who was wont to say to the passengers who stopped there on their coach journey to, or from, Bath, "Here is my son," and at five, mark, "Will ye have him recite Shakespeare or draw your portrait?" And the marvel was that he could do both with equal facility and success. Andrea del Sarto was the son of a tailor, and there was nothing in his early life or environment, which even begins to prepare us for "St. John the Baptist," or "The Assumption." The two things are as far apart as the poles. Gainsborough, too, was a clothier's son, and John Cromes' father was so poor that he combined the trades of publican and journeyman weaver, and made very little out of the two.

Similarly, Caravaggio was the son of a mason; Corregio of a day-labourer; Guido of a musician; Domenichino of a rope-maker; and Albano of a shop-keeper. James Northcote was the son of a watch-maker, and West got his first colours from wandering American Indians in the backwoods, and made his first brushes out of hair from the cat's tail, before he had ever seen a picture! Opie's father was a carpenter, and thrashed his son for wasting his time on the foolish practice of art, and Thomas Stothard's father kept the "Black Horse" in Long Acre!

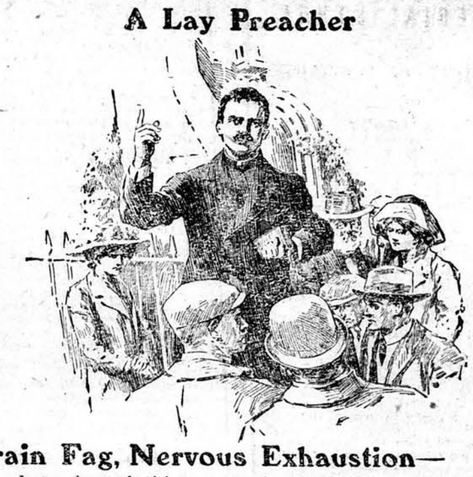
Enough of painters. Franklin's father was a soap-boiler. Michael Faraday was the son of a blacksmith. Humphrey Davy was the son of a "poor bnt honest" wood-carver at Penzance. And so the list might be extended, "ad infinitum."

Who will undertake the task of accounting for the Brontes? Reared in hermetical seclusion on the edge of a Yorkshire moor, they produced works so powerful, so extraordinary, so full of insight and character and knowledge and poetry and glamour, that all the world has wondered at their performance for half a century and more, and will continue to wonder until the printing press makes its last revolution.

It is true that a stream cannot rise above the spring, yet genius is always greater than personality. In that sense also it is freakish. It is a mistake to try to measure a man and his work, back to back, as two children would judge which was the taller. Was not a Bunyan a tinker? Then he mended pots. No, he dreamed dreams and saw visions which, by the unpretending artifice of words, have reached the universal heart. He clothed qualities in flesh and blood so justly that immortal jury in Vanity-Fair might have been painted by Franz Hals.

Does not the pulse of beauty beat through all the poetry of John Keats? Is he not, as it were, an ancient Greek born out of due time? What are the facts? He was born in Moorfields, London, at the house of his grandfather, who kept a livery stables. Think of Moorfields and the stables—and John Keats "choiring to the young-eyed cherubim!" And yet we know that Keats wrote "Hyperion," and "The Eve of St. Agnes, and La "Belie Dam sans Merci," and that he died at the age of twenty-five. Who will account for Keats!

A Lay Preacher



Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort to work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

Quite Gone—Never Return.

Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even althongh I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

THE WHEEL O' FORTUNE.

BY

LOUIS TRACY.

CHAPTER VI.—Continued.

Drawing back into the mob of natives, who were pressing nearer in their eagerness to offer themselves for hire to the Europeans in the boat, Abdullah shaded his swarthy face under a fold of his burnous. Royson leaped ashore in order to assist Irene to land. She, with school-girl glee at emancipation from the narrow decks of the "Aphrodite," sprang on to the low pier at the same instant, and laughed at his surprise at finding her standing by his side. They both extended a hand to Mr. Fenshawe, who refused their aid, saying that the first breath of dry air had made him feel as young as ever.

"There is no tonic like it," he said. "Look at Mrs. Haxton if you want a proof. She was a lily in London—now she is a rose."

Excitement, or the prospect of success, had certainly given the lady's complexion a fine tint. Her dainty profile offered a striking contrast to the motley crew of negroid Arabs who surrounded her. And she came to meet them in quite a buoyant spirit, though the fierce sun was scorching her delicate skin through the thin fabric of her dress.

"I ought to have made a wager with you, Mr. Royson," she cried, pronouncing his name very distinctly. "Our English-built craft cannot hold its own against the Somali, you see."

Knowing nothing of the difference of opinion on board the yacht, Dick could not fathom this sudden graciousness on her part. Before he could answer, von Kerber's high-pitched voice broke in.

"Why did Captain Stump come ashore with you?" he asked.

"To send Mrs. Stump a cablegram. I believe," replied Mrs. Haxton carelessly.

"He ought to have asked my permission first."

The petulant words drew a protest from Mr. Fenshawe.

"My dear Baron," he said, "why should not the poor man make known his safe arrival to his wife? You are not yourself to-day. What is it—liver?—or anxiety?"

"I have no special reason for anxiety," cried von Kerber, almost hysterically. Royson came to his relief by asking for orders about the boat, but the Austrian was so unnerved, for no visible reason, that he hesitated, and Irene answered for him.

"We have arranged to dine on shore, at the "Hotel de l'Univers," she said. "Mr. Fenshawe wishes Captain Stump, and you, to join us, so the boat may go back to the yacht, and come for us at eight o'clock. When you meet Captain Stump, please tell him."

"Excellent!" agreed her grandfather, who now heard of the "arrangement" for the first time. "Really, Irene, you put things so admirably that I hardly recognise my own crude thoughts. Well, as that is settled, let us go straight to the Governor's house. One of these black gentlemen will pilot us."

While Fenshawe was airing his Arabic in selecting a guide from fifty volunteers, Dick gave instructions to the boat's crew. Mrs. Haxton, seeing that Irene was all eyes for her new and strange surroundings, read von Kerber a much-needed lecture.

"For goodness sake gather your wits," she murmured. "You will arouse general suspicion by your foolish precautions. Now, listen. Before five o'clock let us all gather at the hotel for tea. Slip away on some pretext, and go instantly to the Elephant Mosque. It is in the main street, three hundred yards to the left of the hotel. I shall join you there if possible, but, in any event, you'll meet Abdullah. And, whatever you do, stop this nonsense about proceeding in secret. Ah, yes, Irene, your grandfather has his hands full. But he knows how to manage natives. You will see him in his element when we come to collect a 'kafila.'"

So, smiling and soft-tongued, Mrs. Haxton turned in response to some delighted exclamation from the girl. They made their way inland in the wake of a swaggering negro, and, as Royson passed with the others, Abdullah, the Arab, appraised him with critical eye.

"By the Holy Kaaba," said he, "there goes a man. I have seen few like him, even at Khartoum, where the gilaours swarmed in thousands. But he is young, and his flesh is soft. The desert will thin his blood. And that little bull, who went before—he, too, should feel the sun dry in his bones. Tomb of my father! if the Hakim Effendi has brought such men as these in his train, there will be deeds done at the foot of the Five Hills, and I, Abdullah the Spear-Thrower, shall be there to witness them."

CHAPTER VII.

MRS. HAXTON RECEIVES A SHOCK.

Mr. Fenshawe, renewing his acquaintance with Arabic gutterals, and von Kerber walking apart with Mrs. Haxton, in order to learn how and when she had received tidings of Abdullah, had eyes or ears for naught else. Irene and Dick were thus given a few moments free from listeners, and the girl was quick enough to grasp the chance.

"You know why we have come here!" she asked in a low tone, halting to look back at the belt of tiny islets which secludes Massowah's larger island from the open sea.

"Baron von Kerber told us at Marseilles," said Dick, wondering what new development had chased from the girl's face the smiling interest of a moment ago.

"'Us'?" she demanded almost sharply.

"I should have said Captain Stump, Mr. Tagg, and myself."

"What did he tell you?"

"The remarkable history of a Roman expedition against the Sabeans, of a storm, a shipwreck, the burial of a vast treasure, and the ultimate discovery of its hiding-place, by means of a Greek papyrus found in a tomb."

"That is what irritates me," said she, in a sudden gust of anger. "His behaviour is faultless, yet I am certain that he is acting in an underhanded way. I have ventured to say as much to my grandfather, but I cannot obtain a shred of actual fact to justify my suspicions. Indeed, Baron von Kerber is candour itself where the genuineness of the papyrus is concerned. Did he endeavour to explain Mrs. Haxton's presence, or mine?

"When Captain Stump protested—before he had seen you, remember—against ladies accompanying us, the Baron said that without you the expedition could not proceed."

"Exactly. That is another bit of unconvincing accuracy. Mrs. Haxton has always been an essential part of the scheme. I am here solely because I did not think Mr. Fenshawe should be allowed to go alone—alone in the sense that these people were strangers to him—while he was spending many thousands of pounds for their very great benefit. There again, I find myself in a sort of verbaleoul de sac." Under other circumstances, I should be delighted to take part in an adventure of this kind. Grandad promised me two years ago that we should pass the present winter in Upper Egypt. Unhappily, Mrs. Haxton introduced von Kerber to him at a place in the Highlands where we were invited for the shooting. The instant he heard of the legend on that wretched scrap of paper, all his old enthusiasm for exploration work revived, and he has followed their plans blindly ever since."

"I hope you will forgive me if I express a somewhat contrary opinion, Miss. Fenshawe," said Royson. Your grandfather did not hesitate to run counter to the Baron's wishes to-day, for instance."

"Oh, that is nothing. Of course, with his experience of Egypt, he takes the lead in such matters. What I want you to believe is this —Mrs. Haxton, and not von Kerber, found that papyrus, or it came into her hands by some means. She is the originator of the scheme. She sought to be included in our friend's party at Glengarloch with the set object of meeting grandad, whose interest in archaeology is known to all the world. She did not come across von Kerber by accident, but produced him at the right moment. He is not a casual friend, met in Cairo, as she pretends, but a man whom she has known for years. And, last in a list of guessings which I know to be true, they both fear some discovery, or interruption, or danger not revealed to us, which may prevent them from obtaining the wealth they hope to gain. They are desperately poor, Mr. Royson. They have mortgaged their credit to its utmost extent to enable them to keep up appearances, and they dread some catastrophe which will interfere with our search, though the only authority we have or the existence of the Roman legion's loot is a grap of scarcely decipherable writing which, though genuine enough, may be nothing bette than a madman's dream."

"Have you told Mr. Fenshawe these things?" asked Dick. His pledged word to von Kerber interposed an ackward barrier against that complete confidence which he would gladly have given to one who had so curiously amplified his own doubts.

"Yes, everything, but he only laughs, and bids me remember that I am not yet twenty. He says that there are stranger things buried beneath the dust of Eygpt than all the learned societies have succeeded in revealing. He is quite content that the cruise of the Aphrodite should be a wild-goose chase so long as the evidence of the papyrus is proved to be false. And that is my chief stumbling block. Perhaps you do not realise that, to an antiquarian, the search yields as keen pleasure as the find. The cost of this expedition is a matter of no consequence to my grandfather, and I repeat that, under other conditions, I should regard it as a most enjoyable and memorable excursion. But these two people have made me nervous, and that is why I was determined they should not get rid of you at Suez because I felt that I could trust you with my doubts and fears, and look to you for help should an emergency arise. Otherwise, Mr. Fenshawe, and I, would be at their mercy."

"You can count on me to the end," said Royson earnestly, but I would ask you not to forget that the officers and crew are all Englishmen, and, from what I have seen of them, they would never lend themselves to any undertaking which meant actual treachery to their employers."

"That, of course, is excellent so far as it goes," was the tart response, 'but I am also aware that our enterprising Baron has very adroitly bound all of you to secrecy, and exacted a promise of faithfulness to his interests. The result is that not even you, Mr. Royson, told me anything about the cablegram made him at Marseilles——"

This counter-stroke was unexpected, and Royson glanced at her with some degree of embarassment.

"He persuaded us that, if the incident came to your knowledge, it might alarm you needlessly," he broke in, "and that sounded quite reasonable."

"Exactly. You are beginning to appreciate the pitfalls which awaited me when I tried to convince my grandfather that he should not credit to every statement made to him. Baron von Kerber is the most plausible of men. He never tells a downright untruth. Indeed, he speaks the absolute truth, but only a part of it. Fortunately, my maid heard of your prowess in routing the Baron's assailants. You at once became a hero among the sailors, which, by the way, was only fit and proper if you are destined to fill the role played by your distinguished ancestor."

A quiet little smile chased the shadows from her face, and Dick flushed as he recalled the wild words of that wonderful night in the Canal.

"Tagg must have been talking," he managed to say. "Please tell me what you have heard, Miss Fenshawe."

"Nothing beyond the fact that our Austrian friend was set upon by some highway robbers while driving from the station to the ship at a late hour, and that you, and Mr. Tagg, happend to be near, with disastrous results to the Marseillais. Does your bond permit you to carry the story further? What did really happen?"

"There was a rather one-sided fight, because Tagg, and I, took them by surprise. But the Baron escaped uninjured, or nearly so,"

"Did they rob him, then?"

"I mean that he sustained a couple of slight cuts, and therein you have another valid reason for his anxiety that the affair should not reach your ears."

Though her own manner was imperious enough, Irene was manifestly surprised at the annoyance apparent in Dick's voice. She did not realise that he was worth because of the check imposed by the promise exacted in London. If he told her of the theft of the papyrus, and explained the few details he possessed with regard to von Kerber's declared enemy, he would only add fuel to the distrust already planted in her heart. That would achieve no tangible good, while no casuistry would whipe away the stain on his own honour. So here was he burning with desire to assure her of his devotion, forced into silent pact with the very conspiracy she was denouncing.

She attributed his sudden gruffness to a distaste for hearing his exploits lauded.

"At any rate, you now understand my motive, for speaking so plainly, Mr. Royson." she went on. "You may feel bound by your arrangement with the Baron, and I have no fault to find on that score, but I am quite certain, since I have learnt who you are, that you will not lend yourself to any discreditable plan which may be in the minds of the remarkable pair who are now looking at us, and wondering, no doubt, what we are discussing so earnestly."

Royson saw that von Kerber and Mrs. Haxton were awaiting them at the door of the Post Office, but the personal allusion to himself, which Miss Fenshawe had dropped in parenthesis as it were into her concluding sentence, demand a question.

"Will you enlighten me on the interesting point of my identity then?" he asked, rapidly.

"Oh, yes. I take it that your Port Said letter was opened and read. Mrs. Haxton is skilled at jumping to conusions, I fancy. She said she regognised your name at Marseilles—when the telegram arrived, you know—but, if that were so, it is strange that she should keep the knowledge to herself until all of us were at dinner after leaving Port Said. I also can add two and two together occasionally, and I have not the slightest doubt that something in your letter gave her the necessary clue. Was she mistaken?"

"In what?"

"In the belief that you are the nephew of a baronet, and his heir?"

He laughed pleasantly. After years of indifference, his birthright was pursuing him with a certain zest.

"You could not have chosen a better example of those half-truths you complain of," said he, "I admit that my uncle is Sir Henry Royson, but his heir he vowed I should not be when last we met. Yet the letter you speak of was from his solicitor, and it held out a vague suggestion of possibilities which, to put it mildly, would make Mrs. Haxton a remarkably good guesser."

A silence fell upon them as they neared the others. Irene disdained the use of any subterfuge, and Royson was far too perplexed to branch off into a new conversation meant for the general ear. Mrs Haxton and the Austrian also broke off their talk. They were about to enter the Post Office when Mr. Fenshawe came out.

"Here you are," he cried. "Lots of letters and newspapers. Take them, Irene, and sort them out. The Baron and I, must hurry to the governor's house. We can read our correspondence at the hotel."

Von Kerber had evidently profited by his roll with Mrs. Haxton. He raised no objection, but went off with the older man. Irene managed to open the bulky, string-tied package entrusted to her. She gave Mrs. Haxton several letters, and added to Royson's already bewildered state by handing him three, two being directed to him in his right name, and the third bearing the superscription, "Richard King, Esq."

He Knew that Miss Fenshawe had noticed the alias, and took it as a kindly act that she passed no remark on it. He was equally well aware that Mrs. Haxton was alive to the fact that there were letters for him. Stump, who made his appearance at the moment, added a whiff of awkwardness when he saw the envelopes in Dick's hands.

"Hallo!" he growled, "you've hin pretty spry. Letters, eh! How did you work it?"

"I am not able to tell you," was the frank answer. "Evidently, some one in London discovered the yacht's route long before I knew it myself."

"That's funny," said Stump, with a hint of doubt in the exclamation.

"It is probably a simple enough matter if it were cleared up," said Irene off-handedly. "The "Aphrodite's" ports of call are quite open to the knowledge of any person who takes the trouble to inquire at Mr. Fenshawe's residence. Mr. Royson will find, no doubt, that his friends followed that course when he failed to let them know whither the vessel was bound. But it is too hot to stand here in the sun. Let us go to the hotel and look through our budget in comfort."

When opportunity served, Dick glanced at his unexpected mail. The two letters for "Royson" were from Forbes. They bore different dates. The first stated that Sir Henry Royson was seriously ill, and had given urgent instructions that his nephew was to be brought to his bedside. "I have reason to believe," wrote the lawyer, "that your uncle has sustained some shock, perhaps arising from the sudden receipt of intelligence hitherto withheld from him, and I would fail in my duty if I did not urge you to cast aside all other considerations and return to England at once."

The second letter was even more explicit.

"The person from whom I have received information of your whereabouts," said Mr. Forbes, "has called on me to-day, and the facts he has laid before me demand your earnest consideration. He is assured that the treasure hunting expedition you have joined is a compound of piracy and rascality, in which Mr. Fenshawe is a dupe, having been misled by a man who has incurred the gravest suspicion of felony. The Italian Government is taking steps to procure this person's arrest, and whether or not the charges brought against him be substantiated, it is a quite assured thing that the movements of the "Aphrodite" will be watched with a view towards the armed prevention of any landing from her in Italian territory. You must know that I have the strongest grounds for this statement, or I would not dare place my opinion in writing. If you think it will serve any useful purpose, I authorize you to show this letter to Mr. Fenshawe, only stipulating that I am giving him a friendly warning (which will soon be verified by events), and that my name must not be used in any investigation he may choose to make. It may help you to arrive at a right decision if I tell you that I have traced you with the help of Lieutenant the Hon. John S. Paton, of the Coldstream Guards, who saw an advertisement I inserted in "The Times," and gave me a date of a carriage accident in Buckingham Palace Road, in which you seem to have displayed the courage and resource that might be looked for in one of your family. Inquiry shows that the carriage was Mr. Fenshawe's, and one of my clerks, after visiting Mr. Fenshawe's house, was accosted by a man who was able to prove that he had accurate knowledge of your movements. I am told that he is writing Mr. Fenshawe fully by this mail, so, in any event, I feel confident of your early departure from Massowah, believing, as I do, that Mr. Fenshawe will not continue to lend his name to an undertaking of bad repute."

The third letter, that addressed to "King," was from a Mr. William Fielding, "Confidential Inquiry Agent," who revealed himself as Mr. Forbes' informant. He wrote in similar strain to the solicitor, and added—"I have directed the envelope to you in the name under which you shipped on board the "Aphrodite", though I am aware that a telegram sent to you at Marseilles, in your proper name reached you. If you will kindly seek a private interview with Mr. Fenshawe, and tell him how a man named Alfieri, with others, attacked Baron von Kerber at Marseilles, and robbed and wounded him without any subsequent protest on his part, you will help in undoing a great wrong."

(To be continued next Saturday.)

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

The report of the Directors of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ld., for the year ending 31st December, 1912, reads as follows:—Your Directors take this opportunity of laying before you the 41st audited balalance sheet and profit and loss accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1912, showing nett profit of dye works for the year of Rs. 2,96,944-10-9; showing nett profit of spring mills for the year of Rs. 6,54,401-9-4; total Rs.9 51,346-4-1; which with the previous balance of Rs. 2,460-15-3; amounts to Rs. 9,53,807-3-4. Out of this amount, as you are aware, the Directors have declared and paid the 52nd ad-interim dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1912, on 6,848 shares at Rs. 25 per share absorbing Rs. 1,71,200, and also have transferred to machinery deterioration fund, Rs. 1,30,221-1-2; repairs fund, Rs. 76,422-2-3; equalization of Dividend Fund 1,10,000; and Reserve Fund, 1,10,000, total Rs. 5,97,843-3-5, leaving a nett balance of Rs. 3,55,963-15-11. Out of this amount your Directors recommend you to set aside to preliminary and sundry charges account Rs. 25,000, to equalization of dividend fund, Rs. 1,00,000, and to reserve fund. Rs. 20,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,10,963-15-11, and out of this balance they recommed you to declare dividend at the rate of Rs. 30-0-0 per share absorbing Rs. 2,05,440, and to carrry forward Rs. 5,523-15-11 to this year's account. Your Directors trust that you will consider these results satisfactory. Your Directors take a favourable view of prospects for this year, though not so brilliant as last year. Your Directors beg to report that during the year they ordered from Messrs. Platt Bros. and Co., Ld., 8,828 spindles with the necessary preparatory machines which have all arrived and are now at work. They have further ordered from Messrs. Platt Bros. and Co., Ld., 5 ring frames, 2 scutchers and 684 looms with the necessary preparatory machines for same for your Spring Mills and they hope to have these new looms working by the end of September, 1913. Your Directors beg to report that they have acquired from Bai Jerbai N. Wadia, a piece of land admeasuring 8,609 Sq. Yards on a lease for 997 years on a rental of Rs. 100 payable monthly. Your Directors beg to report that they have as in previous years set aside Rs. 14,871-4-10 to Fire Insurance fund account, the amount of discounts premium received from the Insurance Companies for the efficient installation of hydrants and other fire appliances at your dye works and spring mills. Your dye works including buildings, plant and stock, are insured for the sum of Rs. 17,36,000. Your spring mills property is insured as follows:—Mill and other buildings, Rs. 8,33,500; machinery, sundries, and accessories, etc., Rs. 28,38,900; stock of cotton, yarn, cloth, stores, etc.,1 Rs. 14,55,000; total Rs. 51,27,400. Profit and fixed charges for your dye works have been insured for a period of 12 months from 12th April, 1912, for £46,000, at Lloyd's through Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. Profits and fixed charges for your spring mills have been insured for a period of 12 months from 5th May, 1912, for £65,000 at Lloyd's through Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. Your Directors invited Mr. N. S. Glazebrook to join the Board as an additional Director. His appointment you are requested to confirm. Your Director, Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, retires from office by rotation (as per Clause 68 of the Articles of Association), but is eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remunerations.

TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

The Report of the Directors of the Textile Manufacturing Co., Ld., for the year ending 31st December, 1912, reads :—

Gentlemen,—Your Directors take this opportunity of laying before you the 19th audited Balancesheet, and profit and loss account for the year ending, 31st December, 1912, showing a nett profit for the year of Rs. 9,08,692-15-10; which with the previous balance of Rs. 5,197-13-11, amounts to Rs. 9,14,590-13-9. Out of this amount, as you are aware, the Directors have declared and paid a 27th "ad-interim" dividend, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1912, on 2,800 shares at Rs. 50 (fifty) per share absorbing Rs. 1,40,000; and have transferred to engine and machinery deterioration fund account, Rs. 1,63,452-5-7; to repairs fund account, Rs. 67,412; to reserve fund account Rs. 1,00,000; to equalization of dividend account, Rs. 1,00,000; to preliminary and sundry charges account, Rs. 932-4-3. Total Rs. 5,71,796-9-10; leaving a nett balance of Rs. 3,42,794-1-11. Out of this balance your Directors recommend you to set aside to reserve fund account Rs. 50,000 and to equalization of dividend account, Rs.1,17,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,75,794-3-11, and out of this balance they recommend you to declare a further dividend at the rate of Rs. 60 per share, absorbing Rs. 1,68,000 and to carry forward Rs. 7,794-3-11 to this year's account. Your Directors trust that you will consider these results satisfactory, your Directors take a favourable view of prospects for this year, though not so brilliant as last year. Your Directors beg to report that they have arranged to build a new sizing room at your mills. Your directors beg to report that they have, as in previous years, set aside Rs. 10,561-2-6 to Fire Insurance fund account, the amount of discounts of premiums recovered from the Insurance Companies for the installation of automatic fire extinguishing sprinklers and efficient installation of hydrants and other fire appliances. Your Director, Mr. J. Black, retired from the Board on 19th April, 1912, when he retired to England. Your Directors accepted his resignation with regret. Your Directors invited Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, to take his place on the Board. His appointment you are requested to confirm. Your directors, Mr. Romonjee Dinshaw Petit, and Hon'ble Sir Charles Armstrong, Kt., retire from office (as per Clause 68 of the Articles of Association), but are eligible for re-election. Your property is insured as follows:—Mill and other buildings, Rs. 9,69,800; stock of cotton, yarn, cloth, stores, etc., Rs. 23,81,000; machinery, sundries, accessories, etc. Rs. 35,16,200; total Rs. 68,67,000. Your profits and fixed charges have been insured for a period of twelve months from 4th May, 1912, for £ 90,000, at Lloyd's through Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. You are requested to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration,

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

Arrival of the Deputation in Bombay.

A warm welcome was accorded to Sir Sri Rameswar Singh, Maharaja of Darbhangha, and to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, members of the Deputation of the proposed Hinda University, who arrived in Bombay yesterday morning. There was a large gathering at Victoria Terminus and crowds thronged on the road outside. Among those present at the station were Sir Balchandra Krishna, Sir Vitaldas Thackersay, H. H. the Aga Khan, the Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed, and others.

Soon after 8-45 a. m. the special train steamed into the station and the visitors were cordially received and profusely garlanded. Amidst loud cheers the party then left the station. The Maharaj, accompanied by Sir Balchandra and others, and followed by a number of motor-cars, wound in procession by way of Crawford Market, Marwari Bazar, Bhuleswar, C. P. Tank, Girgaum Back-road and Sandhurst-road. Great enthusiasm prevailed along the route, and at several places the visitors were garlanded and pelted with flowers. The girls of the Chanda Ramji Girls' schools entertained the party with songs and presented bouquets to them. A halt was also made in front of the house of Mr. P. D. Acharya, managing director of the Indian and Peninsular Navigation Company, where a number of girls of the Municipal Vernacular School, at Kalbadevi, presented bouquets. Here the gathering dispersed, and the rest of the party drove to "Rewha House," the residence of Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey at Mahaluxmi, where the visitors will stay while in Bombay.

Great credit is due to the members of the Reception Committee, for the excellent arrangements made by them. The police arrangements were adequate.

AMUSEMENTS

CINEMA DE LUXE.

To-night is to be the last night of the wonderworker Jensen and his versatile artistes. A matinee for the youngsters is advertised for the afternoon. Those who have not seen the performances and even those who have, should endeavour to visit the Tivoli to-day. Jensen is putting on an entirely new programme. Four weeks, twice nightly, is a record for any company and Jensen deserves the applause and flattering remarks that have been passed concerning his and his company's portions of the programme. To-night he has still a fresh mystery for the public to try and unravel—the handcuff mystery. He is bound with leg-irons and chains locked round his body, and tied to a cross so that his hands are apart. In a very few seconds he will free himself from all his fetters. Demure petite Miss Irene Beryl is down for several dances, including the Highland Fling, Sand Dance, and by request the Amazon.

The pictures to-night will be "top notch." Bombay races will be a special feature. The Byculla Cup is to be run at 4-30 and is to be shown on the screen at 6-30. Another interesting feature will be the cinema's new bulletin of the world's doing—"The Chronicle," shown for the first time in India. A drama, comedy and three comics are on the bill, so Jensen's farewell should be real good bumper.

To-night the Spanish quartette make their debut before the Bombay public. They arrived this morning from France, having just completed a six months' engagement in Paris. They are a family of instrumentalists, vocalists and ballet dancers. Two are quite little tots, 7 1-2 and 3 1-2 years of age, and are most wonderful children. Alexandroff is a Russian juggler, and foot-balancer. With their usual standard of pictures, the Cinema de Luxe should do good business.

OLYMPIA CINEMATOGRAPH.

A new cinematograph has been added to Bombay amusements, and being situated in Sandhurst-road, will be convenient to a large public, both European and Indian, which has no other nearer place of amusement. The new house, which is to be known as the Olympia Picture Palace and Hall of Varieties, will open to the public this evening. Last night a special invitation performance, patronised by Lord and Lady Sydenham, was given, and the spacious new building was packed. Mazdie, the Egyptan Wizard, opened the performance with a mystifying succession of tricks, most of which were quite novel, and the cinema films followed. An excellent comic picture was first, and after this there were beautiful scenic representations of lovely Deauville. The "English Gazette" gave representations of flying by the British Army Airship, Steeplechasing at Windsor, and the recent Aeroplane Flight over the Alps.

"Dead Sea Fruit" was the title of the principal film, a melodramatic but very interesting production. A young man in a bank throws up his engagement with his principal's daughter on account of his infatuation for a white woman, who, under the name of "Saida Djali," is an exponent of the new style of dancing. There is a very effective film showing her appearance on a London stage, and then the lover steals from his mother's cash-box, in order to follow his impassionata to Holland. There she loses the last of his money on the racecourse and bolts with an old lover, a German count. The bank clerk attempts suicide, which is tragically depicted, and on a sick-bed is reconciled to both mother and fiancee. An excellent programme was completed by a laughable film.

The new building for the "Olympia" is airy and commodious and is decorated with a novel scheme of electric lights. A feature is that it contains none of the ordinary overhead pankahs, which cause flickering of the films, but the hot air is forced by four exhaust fans in the roof through specially-contructed chimneys. We should say that the "Olympia" will be a most popular house of entertainment.

THE EXCELSIOR.

There is no doubt that "Les Miserables" has proved itself a powerful attraction to the Bombay public, who are always responsive to anything good that is offered for their entertainment; and the management have arranged a matinee for Sunday (to-morrow) at half past three o'clock, when the whole of "Les Miserables" will be exhibited for the convenience of those who may have missed any of the parts or those who would like to go over the whole story connectedly. This will be followed by the novel prize-show at 6-30. The new programme that is introduced this evening will be found to be an agreeable contrast to the four weeks of heavy drama, particularly as the Courtneys are an excellent addition to the entertainment. Mr. Courtney's "chats with the audience" are evidently an agreeable source of amusement, and appreciation is very audibly expressed. "In the springtime of Life" is a pathetic drama which should fascinate the audience, and "The Timid Lovers," in which the popular Wiffles plays the principal part, is full of comical incidents which will cause considerable amusement.

MAIDANIA.

The management of Maidania have arranged to give a Benefit Night to-day for the Capt. Scott's Memorial Mansion House Fund, and his Excellency the Governor is showing his practical sympathy with the scheme by lending the services of his Band and by promising to attend with her Excellency Lady Sydenham for a short time in the course of the evening. The principal attraction will be the combination of H. E. the Governor's Band with that of the 14th King's Hussars who will give a programme under the baton of Mr. Edward Bahr. The Garden will be specially decorated for the occasion.

A new circus has now been installed in the grounds and will give its opening performance to-night.

THE CHERNIAVSKYS.

The public of Bombay, who recently bade a regretful farewell to the three young musicians, Leo, Jan and Michel Cherniavsky, with little expectation of seeing them again, will be delighted to hear that, by special request, this talented trio have altered the programme of their tour so as to enable them to pay this city one more visit. They will hold two performances at the Opera House this time, on the 5th and 8th March respectively. His Excellency the Governor has signified his intention of being present, with Lady Sydenham. Booking is as usual with Messrs. Rose and Co.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Cumulative Preference Shares.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Our attention has been called to a letter which appears in your issue of to-day under the heading, "Cumulative Preference Shares." It is evident that the writer is under a misapprehension both as to the conditions attached to the cumulative preference shares of the Southern Mahratta Spg. and Wg. Co., Ld., and as to the procedure to be followed at the two meetings of shareholders called for the 25th inst. It is a matter of regret that your correspondent did not call upon or write to us before writing to the press, when we should have been pleased to give him any information or explanations which he required. His letter is based on the assumption that the cumulative preference shares of the Southern Mahratta Spg. and Wg. Co., Ld., have a preferential right over the ordinary shares in the event of liquidation. This is not the case and the fact has been clearly stated in the prospectus which accompanied the issue of those shares. The cumulative preference shares have only a cumulative preferential claim to a fixed dividend out of any profits which may be made; this right they retain under the proposals which are to be laid before the shareholders on the 25th inst. In respect of distribution of assets and in all other matters they rank equally with the ordinary shares and it is therefore just that, if circumstances necessitate the writing down of the ordinary share capital, the same process should be applied to the preference share capital. The second misapprehension of your correspondent is that he thinks that the resolutions are to be put before the shareholders at one meeting at 3-0 and confirmed at a second meeting at 3-15 on the same day. This again is not the case. Two meetings have been called on the same day, one to consider the resolutions dealing with the proposed raduction of capital, the other to consider the resolutions dealing with the proposed new issue; this procedure was adopted under the advice of the Company's solicitors. If the two sets of resolutions are passed at the two meetings on the 25th, they will be submitted for confirmation at two further meetings to be held on some subsequent date. If your correspondent should desire any further information or explanation, we trust that he will be so good as to apply to us when we shall have much pleasure in giving it to him.

Thanking you in anticipation for publishing this explanation,—Yours, etc.,

For FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LD.
MALCOLM HOGG, Manager.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

TEST OF TRADE PROGRESS.

"The Manchester Courier" to hand by the mail contains the following letter from the pen of Mr. Arthur Leslie :—

Sir,—The existing trade boom has been brought prominently before the public of late, and as the Board of Trade returns come out it is gratifying to note improved records in the value of our imports and exports. But is the right perspective obtained by a simple comparison of such periodical statistics? Some people seem quite satisfied with it, but it is obvious that to gauge our true position in the commerce of the world a survey over a larger area is necessary.

It has not been my fortune to see any comparison on the basis which, to my mind, seems to be the correct one, so I have been looking at some figures in the Statistical Abstract dealing with the world's trade during the ten years ending in 1910. In the year 1910 12 countries had a turnover of over 100 millions sterling each. They were the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Russia, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, the Argentine Republic, and China. Of our over-seas possessions the trade of India, Canada, and Australia exceeds the minimum I have taken, but I do not propose to bring their figures into my calculations.

In the following table the totals of general imports and exports have been taken in respect of eight countries, but with regard to the other four—viz., the Netherlands (whose general trade total would, no doubt, exceed that of Belgium, to whom it ranks, next) were the figures available). Russia, Austria-Hungary, and the Argentine—the returns give the imports for home consumption and the exports of domestic produce only.

Table :—Total of the imports and exports of the 12 countries named.

£3,550,000,000 in 1901	+ 0.4 p. c.	over previous year.		
3,697,000,000 in 1902	+ 3.2 p. c.	„	„	„
3 89 ,000,000 in 1903	+ 6.3 p. c.	„	„	„
3,997,000,000 in 1904	+ 2.5 p. c.	„	„	„
4,315,000,000 in 1905	+ 7.9 p. c.	„	„	„
4,300,000,000 in 1906	+ 12·5 p. c.	„	„	„
5,196,000,000 in 1907	+ 8.2 p. c.	„	„	„
4,898,000,000 in 1908	+ 7.5 p. c.	„	„	„
5,222,000,000 in 1909	+ 8.6 p. c.	„	„	„
5,612,000,000 in 1910	+ 7.4 p. c.	„	„	„

It will be noticed that the total has steadily increased, with the exception of the set-back in 1908, consequent on the American crisis in the previous autumn,

In the next table I give the proportion which each of the five countries first mentioned has had in the total of each year, and block the remaining seven countries in one total.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
U. K.	24.4	23.9	23.1	23.0	21.8
Germany	14.5	14.6	14.7	15.1	15 4
U. S. A.	13.8	13.9	13.0	12.8	12.7
France	12 2	12 3	11.9	11.5	11.5
Belgium	7 7	8.0	8.5	8.3	8 5
The rest	27.7	28.3	28.8	29.3	30.1
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
U. K.	22.2	22.3	21.8	22.8	21.6
Germany	15 9	16.0	15.6	15.3	15.4
U. S. A.	12.9	13.2	13.3	11.8	12.3
France	11.6	11.6	11 6	11.7	12.3
Belgium	8.9	8.7	8.3	8.5	8.7
The rest	28.5	28.2	29.5	29.9	29.7
The ten years' average of					
The United Kingdom is			...	22.69 per cent.	
Germany is ...			...	15.25 „	
The United States			...	12.84 „	
France is ...			...	11.92 „	
Belgium is ...			...	8·4 „	

The United Kingdom still heads the list, but, as during the last six years of the decade, its proportion has fallen below its ten years' average, except the small increase in 1909, it is obviously losing ground. A glance at the percentages shows that Germany has advanced during the same six years.

The United States' results are uneven and the proportion fitful, and during the last two years they have not maintained their position. France has been most consistent throughout. Belgium holds its own and tends to improve. It is, perhaps, unfortunate, than we cannot bring the statistics nearer than two years ago, but assuming that the method adopted afford a correct means of comparison, it cannot be denied that the United Kingdom is, relatively speaking, neither progressing nor even marking time, but is actually falling back. Had the United Kingdom in 1910 maintained its average of 1901-4 (i.e., 23.6 per cent.), its trade would have represented £112,000,000 more than actuals. Germany similarly, with an average of 14.7 for 1901-4 would have had £41,000,000 less than actuals. How we shall stand in 1911 to 1912 time will show. Shall we have improved our position or will it have deteriorated? Our competitors are all exponents of "the ancient fallacy of Protection," and, however profitable present times may be to our manufacturers and merchants, the statistics do not go to prove that Free Trade is sweeping up all the plums.

INDIA'S ABSORPTION OF GOLD.

Mr. Arthur Leslie writes to the "Times" of January 30 :—

Sir,—Your Bombay Correspondent's cable in your issue of to-day indicates that gold hunger is taking a firmer hold of the West of India's Press, a section of which is clamouring for the free coinage of gold. The drain of gold and silver to India is no new thing, but has been going on from time immemorial, but the proportions are altering and it is gold and more gold that India now demands. Is it not a perfectly natural demand to every one who appreciates the fact that the hoarding habits of the East are, for all practical purposes, what they have always been? Before 1893, when the 16-penny rupee was introduced, it was just a nice point to be weighed according to individul opinion whether gold or silver went into hiding. Silver rupees suited the majority because they were equally good for currency or the melting pot. But now it would be wasteful to melt rupees when the weight of silver in them can be purchased at some five-eighths of their face value. And bars remembering they have been obtainable at some 7d. per oz. below present prices, may not be attractive to hold for a further rise. So it is obvious that gold is the stuff for the Indian stocking. What becomes of it all nobody knows; all we do know is that it is lost to sight as effectively as though it had never been mined.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

Lawlessness in Eastern Bengal.

In the House of Commons, on Feb. 4, Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state what steps the Government of Bengal is taking to deal with the lawlessness existing in certain districts of Eastern Bengal.

Mr. H. Baker: A large scheme for reorganising and increasing the subordinate civil policy establishment in Eastern Bengal has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council and is in course of being introduced. In the more disturbed districts additional policy have been stationed. As a further measure for increasing the security of life and property a special river police force with launches is being constituted to patrol the waterways of the province. In aid of these reforms the Government of India have granted subventions from imperial revenues to the Provincial Government.

THE MIDNAPORE CASE.

On

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies

Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris, 1900, Liegs 1905. Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities*.

DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.	Per Bottle Rs. a.
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2 8
,, Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5 4
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2 6
Malvasia, White	2 10
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old ...	3 0
,, ,, White do. do.	3 8
Port Wine, White old dry	1 12
Port Wine, Red	1 12
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2 0

TABLE WINES.	
Mores, Vin de table, Red	1 6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1 10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1 12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2 8
Mores, Vin de table, White	1 8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1 12

SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.	
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5 4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1 10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1 10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1 12

SUPERIOR BRANDIES.	
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3 8
,, 1895 (two crown)	4 0
,, 1890 (Princes)	5 0
,, 1887 (Royal)	6 0

SOLE IMPORTERS,

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

117-125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bezwada, 3,270 tons, Captain C. H. Lane, arrived in harbour on Friday from Moulmein via Coast Ports with a general cargo, and 5 deck passengers.

The steamer Gorjistan 2,878 tons, Captain W. Paramour, will sail to-day for London, Antwerp with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sealdah, 3,437 tons, Captain F. W. Johnstone will sail to-day for Akyab with ballast.

The steamer Inglemoor, 2,754 tons, Captain A. W. Stonehouse, sailed on Friday for Port Said (for orders) with a general cargo.

The Japan Mail Steamship Co,'s steamer Rangoon Maru, 3,188 tons, Captain Y. Kamoshita, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Vindobona, 2,688 tons, Captain I Martonolich, will sail to-day for Trieste via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The Japan Mail steamship Co's steamer Indo-Maru, 3,973 tons, Captain H. Kominja arrived in harbour on Friday from Meeke, 16th January via Colombo with a general cargo.

The P. O. O. S. N. Co's steamer Persia 4154 tons Captain H. S. Bradshow, arrived in harbour on Friday from London with Mails a general cargo and passengers.

The seamer Angus, 2320 tons Captain J. B. Baker arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Minto, and 60 tons Captain G. H. Finns arrived in harbour on Friday from Muscat.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R.I.M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt R A Nugento.....R N Flagship
H M S Philomel.....Comdr Pollard.....R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Geo J Todd.....Spl Ser St
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr D H Gibson.....Troopship.
R I M S Minto.....Comdr G H Finnis.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEB. 21.

Arcadia .....3513 Baroham.....P & O Co
Angus .....2320 Dakers.....A Yule and Co
Cuyahoga .....2929 Altretheon.....W and A G and Co
Clontsham .....3775 Widders.....
Clan Sinclair.....3291 Smith.....Liverpool etc...J F & Co
Faris.....737 Coates.....Arab Steamers
Galvale .....2141 Secoy ...W and A G and Co
Komince .....993 Richardson.....B P S N Co
Indo-Maru .....3473 Kominja.....N Y Kaisha
Lightning.....2122 Losh .....M M & Co
Marmaris.....Comdr Muhlis .....Turkish G Boat
Mossfer.....250 Nacoda .....Persian Govt
Mogna.....771 Maude .....M M & Co
Matagon .....3280 Milne .....M M & Co
Nawab.....2041 Kass.....T M & Co
Nothenpark .....2804 Taylor ...W and A G and Co
Noor-ul-Bahr.....214 Mahomed .....Nacoda
Persia.....4154 Bradshaw .....P and O Co
Saratoga.....8364 Gray.....Standard Oil Co
Sutherland.....2277 Longstaff .....The Bombay Co
Shah Jehan.....698 Nacoda .....Nacoda
Assaye .....4859 Cookman.....Shanghai...12-3 ... P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—FEB. 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons, Capts, Dest.	Date.	Agents.
C&R Ariosto	2760 Bradley		J Finlay & Co
D&E Ravenfels	3523 Kucken		W & A G & Co
F Lamo	2665 Winsnes	Dunkirk ...23 3 ...	T M & Co
G Mashtari	1110 Cottrell	Jeddah	Bo and P S N Co
H Lamo	1317 Bjon	Mauritius .....24-3...	D Kandwaru
K Rabenfels	2893 Steinert	N York.....23-3...	W & A G Co
P Chiltern Range	2718 Rea	Hamburg ...27-2.....	W & A G & Co
O Umista	1654 Kessler	W and A G and Co	H W P D
Kaveri	553 Mahomed	Bo S N Co	80 ton Crane
Kola	510 Elton	Basrah...27-2...M M & Co	M W D D
Canadian Transport	2653 Ballantine	W & A G & Co	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
20	Angus	Dakers	Calcutta Feb 9
21	Persia	Bradshaw	London, Jan 31
	R I M S Minto	Finns	Muscat, Feb 17
	Indo Maru	Kominja	Moulmein, Jan 16
	Beswada	Lane	Moulmein, Jan 23
	H M S Philomel	Ballard	Muscat, Feb 10
	Kobistan		London, &c

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	Lhasa	Penny	Karachi
	Surada	Alton	Calcutta
	Inglemoor	Stonehouse	Port Said for orders

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday:—
Steamer Rangoon Maru, Kannoshita for Kobe,
" Vindobona, Martonolich for Trieste,
" Sealdh, Johnstone for Akyab.
" Gorjistan, Paramour for London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf,
" Maria for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Co.'s steamer Clan Fraser, arrived at London on the morning of the 20th instant. The same Co's steamer Clan Matheson left Suez on the morning of the 20th instant.

The British India Steamer Co's steamer Colaba arrived at Suez on the evening of the 20th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd s s Semiramis, from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 21st instant.

The s s Capri of Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Bombay left Singapore for Kobe on the 21st inst.

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Original Visible Typewriter

"THE MACHINE" you will eventually buy if "NOT NOW," our Telephone No. is 1331, and if you want to have a look at the Machine, please Telephone us, and our representative will wait on you with a latest model "UNDERWOOD."

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SOLE AGENTS,

BOMBAY & KARACHI.

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SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER

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STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	5 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 0 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 3 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 3 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 3 0	do.
do. do. 125° (in bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the Proprietors of the NATIONAL PRINTING PRESS, Fort, Bombay, have purchased the 'Crown Electric Printing Works', in Public Auction.

It is hardly necessary to mention, that our firm Estd. in 1875, is the oldest firm of PRINTERS, STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS, Etc., WELL-KNOWN IN INDIA.

Now we request the large circle of our Patrons as well as the Old Customers of the late Crown Printing Works, to extend to us their kind sympathy and support, as they have so far done; and we assure them that we shall do all that lies in our power to give them entire satisfaction.

We have, owing to growing business, removed our Printing Department to the premises of our late Contemporaries.

PIANOS.

Horizontal Grands and Up right Grands.

We are Sole Agents for the following Pianos which are specially built and guaranteed for the Indian climate.

JOHN BROADWOOD'S
"The precise and expressive English piano."

JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
"The sweetest toned piano in the world."

SCHIEDMAYER
"The bright, brilliant and melodious Schiedmayer."

RICHD. LIPP'S
"The even and smooth flowing liquid Lipp piano."

STEINWEG'S
The noble and grand toned Steinweg."

MARCKS'
The worthy and reliable models which bear our own name and which have been known in India for forty years.

PIANOS HIRED at most moderate rates by the month or week.

PIANOS SOLD on easy monthly payments or against Cash.

MARCKS & CO., LTD,

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 22nd February, 1913.

LIFE INSURANCE.

To make the luxuries of life attractive is no difficult task for the advertiser; it is easy to convince people that pleasure can be got out of a motor-car, that a billiard-table provides amusement, that satisfaction can be obtained by drinking the best wines and whiskies, eating the choicest food, and smoking the finest tobacco. To persuade people, however, to contemplate voluntarily death and its attendant possibilities, is a much more difficult affair. The undertaker, and the designer of tombstones do not attempt to force the public into admiring appreciation of their trade and of their wares. They understand that it is only grim necessity which makes their services indispensable. One class of business which induces people to dwell upon the unwelcome idea of death, manages, however, to advertise freely and attractively, and to obtain a very large number of patrons. There are two main reasons why insurance makes a successful appeal, one is that nearly every human being is attracted by the idea of a gamble for life insurance is after all little more than a bet in which the insured person backs himself to die at a profitably early date, while the company bets that he will live to a profitably late old age. A stronger incentive is of course the wish which every bread-winner feels, that his wife and children shall not, after his death, be destitute. With this aim in view, and realizing that savings which are accessible are likely to be broken into, he welcomes a system which not only holds his money safely, but also insists upon periodical contributions, which otherwise would possibly never be made.

There is something very engaging about the prospectus of an insurance company. In its title it usually endeavours to convey an impression of disinterested benevolence, and, at the first glance, its terms seem so advantageous that one wonders how in the world there can be any possibility of profit to the shareholders and directors. However, as the old lady remarked when she discovered that fire-insurance was not payable in cases of arson, "there's sure to be a catch somewhere," and in spite of benevolent titles and an air of reckless generosity, the business of insurance is planned on a hard and fast basis, and the figures of the actuary influence the terms more than any sentimental consideration for the tears or the needs of the survivors. It is not easy to discover the identity of the original shrewd person who coolly summoned up the requirements of his fellow-creatures, and first formed a company to exploit them. The earliest type of life-insurance was perhaps the old-fashioned guild, but these excellent institutions rarely provided for widows and orphans, they rather nursed the artisan's savings for him, for rainy days of sickness or old age. In the early part of the eighteenth century, Assheton introduced a scheme of life-insurance which at first appeared to be excellent; the difficulties of obtaining reliable statistics concerning risk soon brought this promising venture to a close, but one or two companies which were formed shortly afterwards, managed to keep afloat for considerably longer period. Their terms were very strict, and far from advantageous to the insured person, so at least would be our judgment to-day. A man who had passed the meridian of life found it very hard to take out a policy at all and the relative amounts of premiums and benefits showed a too decided leaning in favour of the company. A more generous and intelligent scheme was started by Edward Mores in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He was the first to introduce a scale graduated to the age of entry, and to adopt the curious French system known as a toutine. Two companies, formed upon the model of that of Mores, are still in existence. Needless to say they have moved with the times, and are not less liberal in their terms than their rivals of a later day.

In a very short time, it became obvious that, in order to run these companies with a fair margin of profit, some sort of really reliable statistics must be available; mere guess-work as to the probabilities of mortality was not a sufficiently sound basis upon which to go to work. The tables were originally made out after careful examination of parish registers, but this method was both tedious and uncertain. People were notoriously untruthful on the subject of their ages, and a sort of posthumous vanity often induced sick folk either to add to, or subtract from, the number of their years. This hazarduous method of obtaining information was replaced by a more reliable one when the Institute of Actuaries was formed, in the middle of the nineteenth century. Unsatisfactory guess-work gave place to what was practically a science, and a large number of new companies sprang into being, all of which were run on more or less the same basis of facts and figures. A further step was marked by the passing of the Life Assurance Companies Act of 1872; this valuable charter was both of the public and of the companies, and for the prevention of a repetition of the great financial disaster which rendered some form of insurance legislation an imperative necessity. From such ancestry has sprung the vast family of insurance companies which to-day make their insistent appeal, and offer to erect a barrier by means of which the traditional wolf may be kept away from the door. It is almost impossible to over-estimate their utility; they have inculcated the habit of thrift in many an improvident person; they have brought to many an anxious wage-earner that ease of mind upon which earthly happiness depends; they have relieved many a helpless woman of the burden of a forlorn endeavour to provide for herself, and for her children. The advertisements of some may, perhaps, be sometimes a little misleading; disinterested benevolence is not the motive by which they are actuated, nevertheless their power for good remains unquestionable. We shall, perhaps, appreciate the life insurance company better, if we rid our minds at once of any conception of charitable purpose, and consider it instead as a player who sits down with us at a game, the rules of which are clearly set forth for mutual guidance. Then we obey the final summons, and rise to go, we may do so with the comforting assurance that the stake is there, upon the table, ready to be paid over to those whom we have appointed to receive it.

THE CARE OF INDIAN STUDENTS.

A LITTLE while ago we described the outcry which was made by Indian students at Glasgow University, and we anticipated that others would arise, as the new policy of the India Office in regard to the supervision of students was extended. The next scene of indignation is Edinburgh, where a large number of Indian students, mostly taking a medical course, has been in residence for a good many years. It is now intended to put them under the supervision of an educational adviser, probably, although the appointment has not yet been made, as at Glasgow, under one of the lecturers connected with the University. As we have said before, these appointments, since such pointed revelations have been made as to the evil which they are intended to remove, are very necessary, but interfere, as they necessarily must, with the personal liberty of the students be, they are very naturally keenly resented. The resentment of the Indian students at Edinburgh was given an outlet in mail week, at a meeting which they held on the Monday. The following resolutions were then carried:—(1) That this meeting of the Indian students in Edinburgh strongly protests against the reported decision of the India Office to place the Edinburgh Indians under the guardianship of its official representative, and feels compelled to express its utmost resentment at such a step, which is not only an implication of the inability of the Indian students to take care of themselves, but also a reflection on the disciplinary vigilance of the University; (2) That this meeting also hopes that the University and other educational authorities in Edinburgh will maintain their traditional and just attitude of protecting the independence of the Indian students from official interference, and refrain from lending themselves to the unkind policy of subjecting them to any restrictions which do not equally and simultaneously apply to the other students of the University." The resolutions are a natural outburst of indignation at restricted liberty, such as any body of youths with spirit might be expected to make. There is nothing in them that is difficult to answer, except the latter portion of the second resolution, which deplores the unkind policy of subjecting Indians to any restrictions, which do not equally and simultaneously apply to other students. It is of course an unfortunate characteristic of the scheme that it entails differential treatment to the disadvantage of the Indian, but under the circumstances what else is possible? The only answer, it appears to us, is that in India it is regarded by the authorities to be beneficial to put certain organised bodies of white men under differential restrictions, such restrictions as have recently been imposed, for instance, on the troops of the garrison of Bombay. As regards the Indian students at Home, we trust the authorities will sternly persist in the carrying out of their new policy, which no unprejudiced person can regard as anything but right. We may add that with this appointment at Edinburgh the series will be complete, for it has been decided that at Birmingham, Leeds and Sheffield, the number of Indian students is not sufficient to make such appointments necessary.

FRENCH SUFFRAGETTES.

MADAME MARGERITE DURAND, editress and proprietress of the Paris "Nouvelles," who once became a candidate for a French borough, does not find herself resentful that the two or three thousand votes she detained, were simply thrown away as blanks. Interviewed the other day, Madame said, "the situation is somewhat different in France from what it is in England. The question before your Parliament is not to admit women to rights formerly enjoyed by men in voting, but at once to give real universal suffrage to men and to add women to the increased suffrage. Whilst increasing the number of men voters, Parliament is asked to double the future enormously swelled total by giving to women the full vote. In France we certainly hope some day to attain to universal female suffrage but we understand that up to the present we cannot reasonably ask for this." For the time being the French woman would be content with a Municipal vote and for this they are willing to wait. But they intend to show the men that they do not wish to set themselves up in opposition to them, but loyally to share and assist in their work as far as they are able. And when this is recognised, Madame Durand thinks the ladies will get all they want. Pressed by her interviewer, Madame herself showed unwilling to express an opinion on militant methods, but finally she replied: "It is quite impossible, and would be out of place for women to judge their English sisters. They are clever, well educated gentlewomen, and if they choose methods which at first sight seem strange to us, they have probably very good reasons for doing so. In 1848 Frenchwomen acted in much the same way, and suffered similarly . . . . At present I cannot imagine French women suffragists employing English tactics, because we are too afraid of ridicule. The English ladies have braved this and gone further, and nothing proves that one day we may not do the same. Now, however, there is no need for us to do more than patiently push our way; and though we cannot pretend to be satisfied, we are not altogether vexed at the progress we are making." English suffragettes will probably think it worth while endeavouring to wake their French sisters up.

THE SAILOR PRINCE.

PRINCE ALBERT, second son of their Majesties, is treading in his father's footsteps and enjoying his first sight of the great world by visiting the West Indies. Probably one of the books which he has been reading on the voyage out has been that diary written by his father and uncle, cadet as he is, which afterwards saw the light under the title of "The Cruise of the Bacchante." Although the two ponderous tomes are rendered ponderous in another sense by the dissertations of their tutor—always carefully indicated by square brackets!—There is much of boyish prankiness in the narrative. How far the young prince of to-day will catch the infection of falling into the Pitch Lake in Trinidad, as did his Royal and Imperial Sire, or emulate the practical jokes which find record in the diary, remains to be seen. He probably would not object to experience a repetition of one incident in Barbadoes, when an old negress, anxious to show her respect to "the Queen's piccaninnies," threw a spade guinea of George III, into the carriage in which they were driving. It fell into the hands of the younger Prince, and the elder observes in his record of the day, "George has worn it on his watch chain ever since."

IN SOLEMN EARNEST.

THE activities of Indian students in London are showing themselves in many ways in these days; the latest development should be both entertaining and practical. For the day after the mail left, "A Moot" was called in the Law Library Hall at 21, Cromwell Road, when the procedure was to be in accordance with the practice of the Court of Appeal. The case was duly set forth on the invitation, and concerned a railway accident by straying on the line; the jury found for the plaintiff with £200 damages; the judge gave judgment for the defendant Company, and the plaintiff appealed. Two advocates were to be heard on each side, and Sir H. H. Sheppard was to preside. It is to be hoped that there was the solemnity of wig and gown; there would be law books in abundance within reach. Sir Thomas Raleigh's gift to the house has been supplemented from the India Office Library; two Indian librarians have been appointed, and the formal opening was to take place when Sir Thomas and Dr. Blake Odgers were expected to add dignity and learning to the proceedings.

HIS EXCELLENCY Lord Syndenham will dedicate the new Scottish High School, now in course of erection on the Agripada Estate of the Improvement Trust, on Wednesday next, at 5 30 a. m. The Committee of the Bombay Scottish Education Society cordially invite the parents and friends of the pupils and all interested to attend.

LORD WILLINGDON, the Governor-designate of Bombay, has appointed Messrs. Henry S. King and Co. his Indian agents, and Messrs. King King and Co., Bombay, his bankers in India.

THE sixth Sikh Educational Conference will be held at Ambala during the Easter holidays.

PRINCE ARTHUR of Connaught is undergoing treatment for lumbago at the Royal Baths, Harrogate.

IT is announced that the German Crown Prince is at present at work on a new book consisting of sketches of cavalry life.

LADY AMPHILL has succeeded the Countess of Minto as lady-in-waiting to the Queen.

At the Mahomedan Educational Conference held yesterday at Malda (Bengal), resolution were adopted urging the formation of district associations to collect fund for the establishment of village madrassas, and to encourage technical, industrial, agricultural and female education.

THE King has approved of a flying badge for all military officers of the Royal Flying Corps, as long as they remain efficient aeroplane or airship pilots, and for all non-commissioned officers and men of the military wing or of the Central Flying School, as long as they remain efficient as first or second class aeroplane pilots.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

LORD WILLINGDON IN TOWN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 7.

Lord and Lady Willingdon are now in London busily preparing for their departure for Bombay, the date of which, March 20, was mentioned by me in my letter of the 17th ultimo, a fortnight before it was announced here. The Governor-designate and Lady Willingdon are staying at 5, Lygon Place, S.W. As I think I have previously stated, Lord Willingdon is to take the chair at a meeting of the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts, next Thursday afternoon, when Sir William Lee-Warner will read his paper on Kathiawar. Lady Willingdon has, I understood, also promised to attend, and the occasion should be one of much interest to Bombay people. A fortnight later, February 27, Sir Dorabji and Lady Tata are giving an evening party at 32, Grosvenor-gardens, to meet Lord and Lady Willingdon. By the way, I observe that Lord Willingdon's name does not appear in the list of those members of the House of Lords who took part in the division on the motion for the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, presumably for the sound reason that from the moment of his nomination or designation until the term of his office expires, a Governor ceases, or ought to cease, to be a party politician. Four ex-Governors of Bombay, being in positions of greater freedom and less responsibility, voted, two (Lord Sandhurst and Lord Reay) for and two (Lord Harris and Lord Lamington) against the Bill. The present successors of two other former Bombay Governors (Viscount Falkland and Lord Elphinstone) were also among the overwhelming mass of "Not-Contents."

THE COMPETITION-WALLAH.

Whatever else may be said about the article which appears in the new *Fortnightly* under the above heading, there is a good deal in it which, as the French say, gives furiously to think. The writer, Mr. H. Fielding Hall, describes himself as an ex-official though not an I.C.S. man and I shall not perhaps be wrong in identifying him with a retired member of the Burma Commission, who was respectively Extra Assistant Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, Small Cause Court Judge, Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies and Deputy Commissioner from 1886 to 1910. Apparently, he had no official experience of any other part of the Indian Empire, and some will therefore be surprised at the confident way in which he speaks of the state of things in India as a whole. His assurance that he holds no brief for the I.C.S., seems perhaps and a little superfluous, but we must accept his word that, in pointing out some of the deficiencies of that service, he does so in no spirit of carping criticism. He starts with the assumption that there is still deep-seated discontent, which has its root not in this act or that, but in the relation between the people and the Government. The latter, he declares, is not "fully competent." All its machinery works uneasily. The Courts, both criminal and civil, the Police, the Revenue Administration, the Land, all are unsatisfactory. He admits that the administration is imbued with the best intentions and is worked with devotion and courage, but it "creaks aloud as it goes round." It is not rusty from age but it lacks oil. From this general accusation he proceeds to a more specific charge. "There is," he says, "throughout nearly all English officials (and unofficials) in India, not only disregard of facts about the people among whom they live, but a want of real sympathy with them which is astonishing. They often like the natives, they often are kind to them, wish them well and do their best for them; but that is not sympathy. Sympathy is understanding. It is being able to put yourself in another's place." How often do I hear the same charge brought against their Anglo-Saxon compatriots by Irish and Welsh malcontents! But to return to Mr. Hall. He maintains that in all our young men—he is speaking, of course, of the classes from which competition-wallahs come—sympathy is destroyed by our existing educational system. He even affirms that, the less educated a man is now, the more real understanding he is likely to have. "The men who won India for us were able because they were not educated . . . What is wanted in India and elsewhere is men who will look at the life about them, and think about it; who have eyes to see, and ears to hear. The only true education is the cultivation of these senses, for *nihil est in intellectu quod non fuerit in sensu*." It is a long time since I left India, but circumstances enable me to make the acquaintance from time to time of a good many of the present generation of civilians, and I should have no difficulty in presenting Mr. Fielding Hall with the names of many men who have cultivated these senses and who are not deficient in imagination or the right sort of sympathy.

EARL GREY AND HIS FUTURE.

The remarkable speech delivered by Earl Grey in the recent debate in the House of Lords on the Home Rule Bill has caused him to be talked about a great deal in the political clubs, and there is much speculation as to his future. As he reminded his brother peers, he can claim the distinction of having been the first Liberal to sound a note of revolt against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy; and some of us have not forgotten his correspondence with a worthy Liberal member, now dead, who, more in sorrow than anger, wrote to Earl, or as he then was, Mr. Albert, Grey, remonstrating with him for breaking away from his party. The gentleman, alluded to, in his letter incautiously referred to the members of the Liberal party as "items," an unfortunate expression which the enemies of the Caucus, as the National Liberal Federation was called in those days, never lost an opportunity of casting in the teeth of the "servile followers" of the G. O. M. Lord Grey is still opposed to Home Rule, or rather to the present Home Rule Bill, but his opposition is different from that of the ordinary opponents of that measure. His colonial experience has broadened his views and widened his outlook, making of him a "convinced Federalist" (his own words), not only so far as the oversea dominions are concerned, but for the Homeland. One of his reasons is that the adoption of the Federal plan would give the people of England the power which is now denied to them, of managing their local and administrative affairs—an argument that must have appealed to Mr. Churchill, who incurred a good deal of ridicule by adumbrating a scheme of a somewhat similar kind some time ago. Earl Grey, who from his first entry into the public life of this country, attracted the interest and won the esteem and regard of everyone that has come in contact with him, has now, within little more than a year of his return from Canada, taken a permanent place in the strenuous political life of the United Kingdom, as a veritable pillar of the Empire. Indeed, there is probably no one more trusted by statesmen of both the parties, and in every department of our English social, civic, national, and international life. For intellectual and moral character, he comes of a thoroughly well-tried and well-reputed stock, and has himself more than done it honour. He distinguished himself both at Harrow and Cambridge in the study of Law and History; and after leaving the University became connected with the British South African Company, and, later, served for some time as administrator of three territories in South Africa. He accompanied the late King Edward VII—when Prince of Wales—to India in 1875-76, and sat in Parliament from 1880 to 1886, and was appointed Governor-General of Canada in 1904, vacating that office toward the end of 1911. There he proved a phenomenal success, due to the harmonious combination in his personality of high ability without pretentiousness, irreproachable character with the greatest charity towards the foibles of others, perfect straightforwardness with the most unaffected courtesy, and geniality without any trace of weakness of disposition. To all this was added untiring industry, and strenuous application to whatever business he had in hand, and finally the bearing and demeanour of a thorough English gentleman. Never was a representative of the Imperial Crown of England so trusted, so esteemed, and so downrightly beloved, as Lord Grey, and none in the future can ever be more heartily and affectionately regarded. It is the same with him here. He is in every movement of the moment in this country calculated to serve the Empire and the interests of its peoples, wherever they may be, from taking a sagacious and unprejudiced part in the debates of the House of Lords to presiding at charitable and education meetings, and meetings of learned societies. He presides, for instance, at the lecture to be given by Miss Ella Sykes on the openings for educated women in Canada, before the Royal Society of Arts on the 25th instant. If he is spared, he has yet a brilliant career before him, whether in politics or as Imperial administrator. He was spoken of while yet in Canada as likely to succeed Lord Minto as Viceroy of India; and it is quite on the cards that, when Lord Hardinge of Penshurst shall have happily served out his five years, or longer—if his Excellency's term of office is extended,—that he may be succeeded by Earl Grey. Before the Home Rule split he was an industrious member of the Liberal Party, and in spite of his differences on some points of policy with his old political friends, there are those who think that his predestined place in the future is that of Liberal leader in a reformed House of Lords.

Certainly he has deeply impressed the party, and it would not be surprising if some day he stepped into the place, which was Lord Rosebery's and might still have been his but for a certain waywardness and exaggerated sensitiveness that have wrecked the political career of that supremely brilliant man.

TROUBLE AT THE REFORM CLUB.

There is no doubt that a good deal of exacerbation has been caused by the events which have led to Mr. Churchill and Mr. George sending in their resignations as members of the Reform Club, but the affair has been fruitful of an extraordinary crop of inaccuracies with just a little exaggeration. In the first place the Committee of the Club are in no way to blame. Election at the Reform is by ballot of all the members, and although it is true that Baron de Forest received a great many black balls, the number was not unprecedentedly large, and, if the people with whose views he is more immediately in sympathy had chosen to exert themselves, he might have been elected. They knew that there was a dead-set against him and so did he. He was advised to retire; he did not choose to do so. They were appealed to to support, they did not. *Voila tout.* There are some Unionists in the Reform Club as there are in the National Liberal, and of course a considerable proportion of the professing Liberals in the Pall Mall institution do not always see eye to eye with Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Winston Churchill. But I am told that really what was at the bottom of the hostility to the candidature of Baron de Forest, as of that of the friend of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who quite a long time ago met with similar treatment—treatment which it seems Mr. George has taken the present opportunity to resent—was not politics but race. For the time being a certain number of members of the Reform do not desire to admit any more Jews, and if they think it necessary to give effect to their desire, it is a matter that concerns them alone. I do not believe that the Radical members of the Reform Club will resign *en bloc*, unless the blackballing of Baron de Forest is reversed by a two-thirds majority of the whole club. That is one of the statements made. We were told that so indignant were the Ministerialists that Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Louis Harcourt had also sent in their resignations or were about to do so. As it happens, Sir Edward Grey is not, and never has been, a member of the Reform, Mr. Harcourt has plainly intimated that he has no intention of following the example of Messrs. Churchill and George.

"THE MASQUE OF LEARNING."

After Indian drama we are now to have in London a "Masque of Learning" with a marked oriental aspect. Professor Geddes is to favour London with half the joy he provided for Edinburgh; we are to have next month part of the "Masque"—mediæval and modern learning; the ancient, it is to be hoped, will see the light here some day. The oriental part of the masque is concerned with the way in which the light of learning was kept burning by Mussulmans in mediæval times—the little recognised service to the world on which the Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali loves to expatiate. Professor Geddes is anxious that Orientals shall represent the ancient light-bearers, and has wisely secured the co-operation of Mrs. Westbrook for this part of the masque; with her artistic and poetic gifts, and her knowledge of Indians in London, she is the right person in the right place in this effort.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD'S MEMORIES.

Apropos of Sir George Birdwood's "memories" of old Bombay which I am permitted to send you by this mail, there is a good story of him not a week old. His attack on evening dinners as "beastial orgies," which City people have taken all to themselves, has led them to revenge themselves on him in the jovial fashion characteristic of all true Britons and most markedly by Londoners; and week after week, ever since he completed his 80th year, he has been invited out to a series of sumptuous luncheons, for he won't dine out. At the last of these, where really everyone was a "millionaire" as the word now passes, one of the company said to Sir George, "Why, you have nearly all the letters of the alphabet after your name;" to which he responded, "Yes, all but your something £ s. d.!" This swift repartee was hilariously applauded.

THE BANK OF BURMA.

Liquidator's Examination Continued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 21.

The examination of Mr. E. R. Houldsworth, Liquidator, Bank of Burma, was resumed to-day in the Bank of Burma case, and had not concluded when the Court rose for the day. The hearing will be resumed on Monday.

Witness was further examined on the registers of various companies, against the security of shares on which the Bank had advanced loans. The evidence was of a formal character.

RUMANIA AND BULGARIA.

MEDIATION BY POWERS ACCEPTED.

Sanctuary for Foreigners in Adrianople.

EMPHATIC DECLARATION BY MONTENEGRO.

Greeks Engaged with Hordes of Irregulars.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 21.

It is authoritatively stated that Rumania and Bulgaria have accepted the mediation of the Powers.

SOFIA, FEB. 21.

The Bulgarians, on Monday, notified the Commandant of Adrianople, that foreigners would be permitted to leave. The Commandant did not reply.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 21.

The French Embassy has been informed that the Commandant of Adrianople is willing to agree to the assignment of the Karagatch quarter as a sanctuary for Europeans. This is taken to mean that the Commandant is unwilling that foreigners should leave, fearing that they will disclose information which may be detrimental to garrison.

THE FIGHTING AT JANINA.

ATHENS, FEB. 21.

The Artillery duel continues at Bizani, to the south of Janina. The Turks are supported by hordes of irregulars. They yesterday attacked the Greek camp at Devrentza, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

M. Venizelos, the Premier, yesterday paid a flying visit to the front and conferred with the Crown Prince.

MONTENEGRO'S TERMS.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

The Montenegrin delegate, M. Popovitch, yesterday visited the Foreign Office. He said he had been instructed to intimate that Montenegro would rather risk annihilation than accept a compromise depriving her of Scutari.

AID FROM RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 21.

Mr. Ebrahim Ally Modla and Mr. Y. M. Abdul Rahaman, on behalf of the Rangoon Mahomedan Community, have forwarded Rs. 12,000, to the Grand Vizier at Constantinople through the Netherlands Trading Society, for the relief of the widows and children of the Turkish soldiers killed in the war.

THE SCOTT FUNDS.

Sudden Increase in Subscriptions.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

There was a big jump in subscriptions to the Scott Fund yesterday. Lord Howard de Walden, Lord Strathcona, Sir Edgar Speyer and the Royal Geographical Society have each given one thousand pounds, Mr. Otto Beit, two hundred pounds, and Sir Frederick and Lady Mirrielees, one hundred pounds.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The King and Queen of Norway have given fifty guineas to the Mansion House Scott Fund.

The City Corporation has given one hundred guineas to the Scott Fund.

BRAZILIAN RUBBER.

Impetus by Government to the Industry.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEB. 21.

It is stated on trustworthy authority that the Government has decided to reduce the export duty on rubber by ten per cent. Experimatal stations for the cultivation of Manicoba and Maucabier a trees have just been established in Amazonas Para, Mattogrosso, Piauhy, Bahia and Ninas Geraes. Similar station will be established in the Acre Territory.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The Edinburgh Suffragettes have damaged two thousand letters with ink and paraffin.

The damage done at Kew amounts to one thousand pounds.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

The Home Office has referred Mrs. Pankhurst's speech on the 19th inst. in which she said that she accepted full responsibility for the bomb outrage at Mr. Lloyd George's house, to the Law Officers.

THE "NEW ZEALAND."

ASCENSION ISLAND, FEB. 21.

The "New Zealand" has arrived here with her crew of six hundred. It is the largest warship that has yet been south of the Line. The crew paid a tribute to the Neptune Islanders, by whom they were defeated at cricket.

ARGENTINE MAIZE.

BUENOS AIRES, FEB. 21.

The first official estimate of the maize crop puts the yield at five million tons. The quality of the maize is equal to the preceding year's crop in spite of the big drought.

THE TOKIO FIRE.

TOKIO, FEB. 20.

The damage done by the fire exceeds 1½ millions sterling.

THE WATERLOO CUP.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

In the Waterloo Cup, the blue riband of the coursing world, the final, between Hung Well and Huldee, was won by the former. Betting was 5 to 2 on Hung Well.

NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT.

Vigorous Message to his Parliament.

M. DELCASSE GOES TO RUSSIA

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 20.

M. Poincare, the French President, in his message to Parliament, which is remarkable for the vigour and firmness of its tone, says that the Republic has recently furnished fresh proof of its vitality.

He says they must exercise care in maintaining the country's financial power, and do their utmost, in other ways, to ensure universal respect for the national dignity and therewith benefit peace abroad.

It is only possible for a nation to be effectively pacific, he adds, if it is always prepared for war. They must recoil from no effort and from no sacrifice to consolidate and strengthen the Army and Navy.

A POPULAR APPOINTMENT.

PARIS, FEB. 20.

M. Delcasse has been appointed French Ambassador in St. Petersburg, in succession to M. Louis, who has resigned on grounds of ill-health.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

M. Delcasse's appointment to be Ambassador at St. Petersburg has surprised and delighted Paris. It is regarded as strengthening the Franco-Russian Alliance. The Tsar's approval of the nomination was the first news received by the deputies. Though semi-official *communiques* declare that appointment is not connected with France's relations with Germany, the public regard it as part of a reply to the increase in German armaments, taken in conjunction with M. Poincaré's outspokenness concerning the Army in his recent message to Parliament, and bestowal of the highly prized Legion of Honour on certain members of the Senegalese Rifles.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 21.

As a further sign of friendliness to France and the expression of his personal admiration for M. Poincaré, the Tsar has presented M. Poincaré with the Order of St. Andrew.

EX-PRESIDENT MADERO.

Charged with Causing Deaths of Opponents.

MEXICO, FEB. 20.

Ex-President Madero, with his wife and family, was just departing for Europe, when Senor Madero was detained, and was charged with responsibility for the deaths of various opponents.

MEXICO, FEB. 21.

The turmoil has rapidly subsided. General Diaz to-day made a triumphal entry at the head of his troops. President Huerta welcomed the General at his palace, and felicitations were exchanged. Afterwards the troops were reviewed, while citizens continued celebrations.

President Huerta has ordered the release of political prisoners in other parts of the country who have notified their adherence to himself.

NEW JAPANESE CABINET.

Happy Selection of Finance Minister.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The *Times* announces that the appointment of Mr. Takahashi, as Japanese Minister of Finance, has been well received in the City, the journal adds that the affairs of Japan demand exceptional prudence and firmness from the statesman charged with the country's finances and says that Mr. Takahashi is believed to be endowed with both qualities.

BURMA OFFICIAL'S SUICIDE.

Grief at the Death of his Mother

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 21.

Mr. D. G. O'Hara, 34 years old, committed suicide last night by cutting his throat with a table knife in his house at Insein (a suburb of Rangoon).

He was devotedly fond of his mother, who died at the General Hospital, Rangoon on Tuesday, and since her death had been very despondent. After dinner he returned early and was missed at midnight. A search resulted in his being found unconscious on the floor with his throat badly gashed. He expired before medical aid arrived.

The deceased, who was the Superintendent of Land Records, Thayetmyo, was very popular with his superiors.

LADY HARDINGE.

Meetings throughout Madras Presidency.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 21.

Meetings are being held throughout the Presidency, expressing sympathy with the movement to present an address to Lady Hardinge.

CLARK MURDER TRIAL.

Principal accused charged with Burglary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, FEB. 21.

In the case of Mohan "Bearbhooja" who, it is alleged, a few days after murdering Mrs. Clark, committed burglary in Ordnance bungalows at Agra, an application was made by the Government Prosecutor to let this case stand over till Mrs Clark's murder case was disposed of by the High Court. Mr. Ormerod, Joint Magistrate, granted the application.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

CORLASS-BANDMANN SUIT.

Evidence by Theatrical Witnesses.

TEA TABLE TALK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 21.

In the Corlass-Bandmann suit to-day, before Mr. Justice Chaudhuri, Mr. Gordon Stamford, musical director of the Bandmann Company, was further cross-examined by Mr. Norton. Witness said Coyne had never told him that Mr. Bandmann and he had provisionally cast "Night Bird" in October, or that Miss Corlass was for the part of Ilka.

Witness described the conversation he had had with Mr. Bandmann, Mr. Coyne and Mr. Smith.

Mr. Norton: How do you come to remember this coversation?

Mr. Garth: That is a psychological problem. Even Mr. Norton cannot answer it.

Witness: One reason I remember. It is that Major and I had a drink together.

Mr. Norton: Then it is a whiskyological problem (laughter). That it is a strong reason for remembering it. Has your memory been stimulated in anyway?

Witness: No.

Mr. Norton: Did Miss Hill sing "Shake in 'G' Mr. Slur" the passage prettily?—

Witness: She slurred it.

Mr. Norton: Being a pretty girl she slurred it (laughter).

Miss Winifred Vivian, a member of the Bandmann Company described the rehearsal on the 3rd December.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton witness said that before making her statement to the solicitor, Mr. Stamford had asked her what she knew.

Mr. Norton: The first touch came from the master hand of Mr. Stamford (laughter). Who accompanied you to the solicitor?—Mr. Stamford.

You were quite safe in going with Mr. Stamford (laughter). You had some conversation with Mr. Stamford:—The conversation was about fireworks. I knew last Monday Stamford was going to give evidence.

You heard it from him?—Yes.

Don't be afraid of Mr. Stamford. You dine with him every night (laughter).—I have never discussed this case at all. I have discussed it generally not of necessity.

Ladies often act witout necessity. Last Tuesday Mr. Coynes, Mr. Stamford and you were together?—Yes; I was pouring out tea.

You cannot pour out tea and listen at the same time?—Pouring out tea is an art in itself, and requires one's whole attention.

Miss Eileen-Moyna Hill, a member of Bandmann Opera Company, was the next witness examined. She said she had played soubrette in Gestesque at the Savoy Theatre. Her voice went up to "A" with comfort. She could go up to "B".

Mr. Justice Chaudhri: Is it the same range as Miss Corlass' voice?—I have not heard her sing.

Mr. Norton; Miss Corlass has the same voice. She can take "A" and also "B". She prefers to take "T" (tea).

Witness, continuing, said, there was no difficulty in singing trio in the part of Ilka. She next described the rehearsal of 3rd December.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton, witness said that she did not consider "Night Birds" had been a success at Home. It had been there about four months.

Mr. Phillip Gabriel, Sunday director of the *Conservatoire de Music*, was next examined.

Mr. Norton admitted that he was a most accomplished violinist. This closed the defence case. The case will again come up for hearing on Tuesday next, when the arguments commence.

RAJA OF JAWHAR HONOURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DAHANU, FEB. 20.

Mr. J. E. G. Wales, the Collector of Thana and Political Agent of Jawhar, held a Durbar to-day at Karado, a place close to Dahanu, the B. B. and C. I. Railway, when he presented the Coronation medal to Raja Saheb Krishnashaba Patang Shaba, the Chief of Jawhar. A spacious shamiana was erected on the outskirts of the town and the Durbar which was held at 4 o'clock was largely attended by the chief officers, leading gentlemen and the rural population of the State and some ladies and gentlemen from Bombay.

Mr. Wales, in presenting the medal to the Raja Saheb, in his address gave a review of the history of Jawhar State which is under the guidance of the Collector of Thana, as Political Agent. The Chief of Jewhar had received recognition as far back as the time of the Mughal Emperors when his State included a considerable portion of the district of Thana and yielded a revenue of 9 lakhs. The present Durbar was the first which was being held since the present Chief's installation seven years ago and Mr. Wales explained that it was being held to present the Chief, befitting ceremonial, with the Coronation Durbar medal, which Government was bestowing on him partly that it may serve as a memento of the evermemorable day when the King-Emperor held the Coronation Durbar at Delhi and partly to mark the good relations existing between the State and the Paramount Power. Mr. Wales spoke in high terms of the admirable admiration of the State in recent troublous times and exhorted the people of Jawhar to be loyal to their Chief and to leave aside political questions with which they had no direct concern.

In conclusion Mr. Wales said he had no doubt the Chief would set a high value on the medal and that in would be handed down as one of the State treasures.

The Chief made a suitable reply thanking his Excellency the Viceroy for kindly bestowing on him the Coronation medal and wishing his Excellency speedy recovery. He would always cherish the medal as an invaluable mark of appreciation on the part of Government of his loyal and devoted attachment to it and it would go down to osterity as one of the valuable State Pressures

ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

Fifth Dividend Announced in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 21.

The Official Assignee announced in the High Court to-day that he had received sufficient funds from the trustee in the Arbuthnot bankruptcy in England to enable him to declare the fifth dividend at 9 3-5 pies in the rupee, equivalent to a shilling in the pound, and that he would file the necessary accounts in the Court, with a view to obtaining the Courts's formal order for the declaration of the dividend in the Arbuthnot Insolvency.

TROUBLE IN SHAN STATES.

Towns Attacked by Soldiers of Fortune.

TRADE AFFECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB 21.

The Bhamo correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* says that there has been a falling-off in the number and size of the Chinese caravans for the past few days, and those that have come have been by Namkhan or by road north of the Tying River.

There is no doubt that there was an attack upon Hkangai, the largest Shan town between Bhamo and Tengyueh, by a band of unpaid soldiers some days ago. The real reason of it seems that those troops after the attack disbanded, some going south into Lungshan while some having dispensed with uniforms and arms came into Bhamo seeking for work.

Traders not knowing the whereabouts of those who sacked Hkangai have been a little slow to send caravans over the road until there was more security. Merchants intend to continue to push trade as soon as there is more security, as is shown by the large cargoes that are on their way up the river.

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

Suit brought by Building Contractor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 21.

A suit was filed in the District Judge's Court to-day by Mr. T. Skipp, through his counsel, M. H. Lubeck, engineering contractor, against the Indian Institute of Science represented by Dr. Morris Travers, Director and the Council of the Institute, consisting of Sir Hugh Daly, British Resident in Mysore, Mr Visvesvaraya, the Dewan, Mr. Ratan J Tata, Sir A. Bourne, and eight others, for the recovery of Rs. 4,315, being the balance claimed on bills for the erection of the Institute buildings.

The plaintiff reserved his rights to take such further legal action, by separate suit or otherwise, as he might be advised, respecting items in certain certified bills as had been expressly-ear-marked by the architects as in dispute, as also in respect of certain items described as "retentious."

SERVICES COMMISSION.

Arrival of the Members at Delhi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEB. 21.

All members of the Public Services Commission arrived here this morning, excepting Mr. Gokhale, who has been detained in Calcutta, by indisposition, and Sir V. Chirol, who pays a short visit to Dehra Dun before coming on here.

Lord Islington, Sir Theodore Morison and Sir Murray Hammick are guests at Viceregal Lodge. The other members have distributed themselves amongst their friends and in the principal hotels.

The following notice has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

The Royal Commission on the Public Services in India will leave India for England on April 19th, 1913. They propose to return to India early in the ensuing cold weather season to prosecute their investigations into the services set out in the schedule attached to this notice and into any other services which it may subsequently be decided to include. They accordingly invite all persons, not being members of those services, and all associations or public bodies, who may have any representation to make, to send the same, address to the Joint Secretaries, Public Services Commission, Camp, India, on or before the 10th April 1913, together with an indication of their qualification for giving an opinion on the points at issue. Any representations sent might conveniently be made in the form of memoranda under the following main heads so far as they may be suitable in each case:—

I.—Methods of recruitment.
II.—Systems of training and probation.
III.—Conditions of service.
IV.—Conditions of salary.
V.—Conditions of leave.
VI.—Conditions of pension.
VII.—Such limitations as may exist in the employment of non-Europeans, and the working of the existing system of division of services into Imperial and Provincial.
VIII.—Relations of the service with the Indian Civil Service and other services.
IX.—Any other point within the terms of reference to the Royal Commission not covered by the preceding heads.

SCHEDULE.

1. Indian Medical Service and Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Civil Side).
2. Police Department.
3. Jails Department.
4. Registration Department.
5. Indian Finance Department.
6. Mint and Assay Department.
7. Military Finance Department.
8. Public Works Department.
9. Railway Department.
10. Forest Department..
11. Survey of India Department.
12. Civil Veterinary Department.
13. Agricultural Department.
14. Postal Department.
15. Telegraph Department.
16. Customs Department.
17. Northern India Salt Revenue Department.
18. Indian Mines Department.
19. Pilot Services.
20. Geological Survey Department.
21. Educational Services.
22. Sanitary Department.

FRONTIER UNREST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 21.

Reports from Kabul show that Sirdar Nasrullah Khan is now in much better health and can attend to state affairs as "Paibul-Sultana."

In connection with Khost affairs it is reported that both the Mangals and the Jadrans are out of hand once more. There is said to be a movement on foot to induce the Waziris east of the Durand line to join in the general revolt against Afghan authority, and the position causes some anxiety at Kabul. The plan of enlisting tribesmen as chasadors for militia service has failed.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEB. 21.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge arrived this morning at Viceregal Lodge from Dehra Dun.

The Right Hon. Lord Islington, Sir Murray Hammick and Sir Theodore Morrison arrived at Viceregal Lodge as guests of their Excellencies.

The Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir. Henry McMahon, Lady and Miss McMahon, Lady and Miss Craddock, Hon. Mr. Hailey, Mr. Fisher and Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald, will dine to-night at Viceregal Lodge.

SHIPPING LAW POINT.

Advice Note held to be Shipping Order.

NOTICE ON B. I. S. N. CO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 21.

The Hon. Mr. H. Thompson, Financial Commissioner, Burma, has made a reference to the Judges of the Chief Court involving a question of considerable importance in shipping circles.

The reference is to a petition dated January 11, 1913, from the British India Steam Navigation Co, Ltd,, in respect of an order passed by the Collector of Rangoon, by which an advice note has been held to be a shipping order, chargeable with one anna stamp duty under sec. 60 of Schedule 1, Indian Stamp Act of 1899, and a penalty of Rs 5 has been imposed. The question referred to is whether an advice note is, or is not, a shipping order within the meaning of the Indian Stamp Act, article 60, schedule 1. The advice note form, as now used, is unstamped and is similar to that daily used by Companys' agents in other parts in India, where it has not been held liable to stamp duty.

In the opinion of the Financial Commissioner the advice note is a direction or authority to the commander of a vessel to receive goods on board the steamer, and not a direct order to receive goods; and as such it contains the essential features of a shipping order and is liable to stamp duty.

The Chief Judge has directed a notice to be issued to the Collector and Messrs Bulloch Brothers returnable on March 23rd.

LOWER GANGES BRIDGE.

Visited by Indian Society of Civil Engineers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB 21.

The members of the Indian Society of Civil Engineers, with the President, Rai Rala Ram Bahadur, Officiating Engineer-in-Chief of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, paid a visit to the Lower Ganges Bridge works yesterday morning. Gales, Engineer-in-Chief and staff gave them a hearty reception and went over the works with them, explaining matters in connection with the works.

These works are in all stages of erection, from the floating caisson to the piers, which are all but completed. The bridge will consist of 15 spans, of which 5 piers were sunk last year and seven more are in progress this year. Each pier consists of a double well and is built of concrete blocks. The piers are 63 feet long and 37 feet broad and are sunk to a depth of 150 feet below the water level or about 125 feet below the bed of the river.

It is believed the bridge will be opened to traffic by 1915.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN.

Meeting of the Bombay Association.

A meeting of the Bombay Indian Christian Association was held at the C. M. S. Hall, Girgaon, on Wednesday, presided over by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, to congratulate Indian Christian Students successful in the University examination during 1912. The Rev. M. B. Nikambe, opened the meeting with prayer, after which Mr. T Buell the recording Secretary, read out the names of the successful students amongst whom the following deserve special mention:—Mr. S. N. Athavle, B.A. Bar.-at-law; Miss Ruth Devajt (of Nagpur), L. M. and S.; Mr. Diwakar S. Modak, B. A., (Deccan College); Mr. Walter S. Desai, B. A., (Wilson College). Matriculates: Mr. Samuel John Malelu (3rd in the order of merit in the whole University, and first in the examination for European Schools); Miss Ratma Khisty. P. E.: Miss Veunbai Kelkar.

Canon Joshi the general Secretary announced that the Baba Padmanji Scholarship amounting to Rs. 80 was awarded to Mr. S. J. Malelu and a purse containing the amount was given to him by the Chairman.

The Rev. W. A. Yardi, B. A. was the first speaker. He congratulated the Association on having as their Chairman on the occasion so well known an expert on Education as the Rev. Dr, Mackichan. Mr. Yardi pointed out two causes that deterred Indian Christians from taking to higher education:—(1) Eager to take up service before they were fully qualified, (2) Tendency towards material pleasures. He asked them to move up and to go forward with inspiring ideal that they were the Nudens of the great Indian Christian Nation of the future.

The Rev. Mr. Hazen, M. A., laid special stress on the method by which poor students received Education in America. They had to earn it. The Indian Christian should recognise the dignity of labour and also try and earn their education. This would give them independence of Character and would bring them an education worth having. Mr. Hazen made a strong appeal for well qualified Christian teachers and asked the young men to consider the claims of the Christian Ministry as a profession.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan in his closing remarks congratulated the Indian Christians on the progress they had made and said he thought that there was no need to take a pesimistic view. He also warmly congratulated Rev. W. A. Yardi on joining the ministry. Dr. Mackichan emphasised the American Methods of students earning their education and the inadvisability of making education free for Christian. He commended the system of scholarships and made an appeal for the founding of many more scholarships like the Baba Padwanji scholarship. He said, he longed to see the day when Christian Schools and Colleges would be solely manned by Indian Christian teachers. In conclusion he called upon Indian Christian young men when choosing a profession to have the ideal of service rather than of inertiveness or honour and the noblest service was that of the Christian Ministry.

Canon Joshi then made an appeal for more members for the Association.

Mr. Mathias proposed a voto of thanks to the Chairman and speakers which was carried by acclamation.

The proceedings were brought to a close by the pronouncing of the Benediction by the Chairman.

WHY MURDER INCREASED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.).

CALCUTTA, FEB. 21.

There was an increase in the number of murders in Bhagalpur last year. The District Magistrate of Bhagalpur was of opinion that the increase was noticeable after the acquittal on appeal to the High Court of a person accused of murdering a boy, who had been sentenced to death by the Sessions Court at the original trial, and again upon a retrial in the district

MAHARAJA OF NEPAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 21.

The installation ceremonies of Maharaja of Dhiraja of Nepal are proceeding this week at Khatmandu.

DICTERIA GRATA.

By Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E., etc.

The true story of the Bombay "Creams of Society" during the reign of Sir Bartle Frere is this. The invasion of "Quen's Regiments" during "The Mutiny" radically modified the domestic character of the social life of the Engliah throughout India, at least in the Presidency Cities, transforming it more to the type of fashionable life in the United Kingdom: and when Sir Bartle Frere came to Bombay, three or four ladies of varied distinctions, as of position, beauty, intellect, etc., who took a lead in the lavish hospitalities of the time, soon came to be generically distinguished as our "Creams of Society"; each "cream" being discriminated by a specific qualification of her own. Thus, Lady Frere was *the creme de la creme*; Mrs. George Ioverarity, who would have graced any throne, *Creme Imperatrice*, another, whose name I forget, *Creme Chevaliere* (not *Chevalier*); and Mrs. Hayllar, a very witty young lady, sister of a now well known writer, Mr. C. E D. Black, "Cream of Tartar." I was responsible for the two pharmaceutical nicknames,—*Creme Imperatrice*, being the French for a paste of Bismuth!—and these two 'palpable hits,' and the discovery of the true Frankincense trees *Boswellia Bhau Dajiana*, *B: Frereiana*, *B: Carterii* were the only laurels I have ever gathered as Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College!

Mr. William Newnham then (1866?) Registrar, or Acting Registrar of High Court, Bombay, on an Indian gentleman explaining the political pre-eminence of England by her government being free, interpolated that that would account also for the supereminence of Bombay over England herself, as "it had a *Frere-ur* Government." The delightful point of Mr. Newnham's joke was that we were all at that date severely suffering from the consequences of "swelled head." Also not only was Sir Bartle Frere, Governor, but his brother Mr. W. E. Frere was Member of Council. It was Newnham again who discriminated between Sir Bartle and his brother William Edward as "Parel" Frere and Non-parell Frere, respectively, a *bon-mot* that had great vogue in Bombay through the latter Sixties of last century.

As all this seems to have become more or less forgotten, I will take the liberty to recall some other amusing things, of the like trifling sort, of the time I was in Bombay which goes back to personal recollections of Sir Robert Hamilton, long before he was resident at Indore, and to Mr. James Farish, with whom I stayed, as a child, while he was acting Governor of Bombay. About 1855-6 an officer named Hamilton passing down country through Bombay, being asked by a young medical officer there, fresh arrived in India:—"Are you my Father's 'Indore Hamilton?'" at once replied:—"Oh dear no! I'm 'out-of-door' Hamilton." In 1857—I mean during the Mutiny—the story went the round of an officer named Johnstone being asked was he Hope Johnstone?—similarly replying, "No—I am Hopeless Johnstone." Sir Henry Lacon Anderson, Secretary to the Government of Bombay in their Secret and Political Department, was a really brilliant punster; but his best puns were so mordant, and escharotic—that I must not allow myself to perpetuate them; and the only harmless one I recollect is scarcely worth repeating. He was receiving some distinguished visitor from England in a durbar tent, when to the latter's remark:—"Isn't it hot!" Sir Henry at once answered, "In-tence!" Of good sayings by Indian gentlemen, I offer the following:—Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, being assailed at a friendly meeting, now by ardent representatives of "Young Bombay," and again of "Old Boubay," he at last turned to me exclaiming piteously:—"I feel like a big drum in a procession—beaten at both ends!" Another day—of the days of my ignorance—urging on him the superiority of Christianity, as a working hypothesis in human life, to Hinduism, on my triumphantly observing that we English were Christians—he instantaneously crushed me with the retort:—"Yes, and I thank God for that!—or you would have gnawed the whole world down to its bare bones by this time!" An old Arab floored me in a similar way in 1856. He was piloting the Steam Frigate Ajdaha, of which I was in medical charge, up the Euphrates, to the bombardment of Mohammarak. The guns were all trained for action, and the shot and shell piled on the deck, when as a climax to my claim of superiority for Christianity over Mahomedanism—pointing to these perfected implements of war, I said:—"See how we excel you in these things some proof that we do so also in our religion!" an adventurous appeal, he at once rebutted and rebuked, by the piercing question:—"Are these things in which you so excel us of the inspiration of God or the Devil?" It was the Honourable Devil Jugonnathjee Sunkersett who, at the close of a similar conversation with me said:—"All religions go back to the same religion like as the five fingers of the hand go back to the same arm."

On the departure, about 1886, from Bombay of the redoubtable Chisholm Anstey, old Sir Cowasjee Jehangir telegraphed the same day to a correspondent in London to endeavour to induce some other bombarding barrister like Anstey to come out and replace the latter in Bombay. The phrase was in every mouth the same evening at the Bandstand; the centripetal and centrifugal centre of all the gossip of the Town and Island "auld lang syne."

But the best story so far as I can at present remember, is of the double pun of Sir James Mackintosh, founder and first President of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bombay, about 1805 (?)—a very "old chestnut" indeed with me; which I serve up once more simply because I constantly find it is no longer current in Western India. Seated at dinner at Government House opposite a friend beside whom was a young lady with some raisins (Kismis) on her plate, he tried to trundle a mango across the table to his friend, but it deviated from its course until it stopped at the young lady's plate; on which Sir James Mackintosh quietly remarked, "see how readily man-goes to Kissmiss!" Every successive Governor of Bombay should lay the obligation on himself of telling that story to every distinguished stranger from the United Kingdom and the Colonies, he entertains at Government House. I am always circulating it here.

OFFICIAL ITEMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 21.

Surg.-Genl. Aylmer Crofts, Deputy Director, Medical Service, Rawalpindi Divison, officiates as Director-General, Indian Medical Service, when Sir Pardey Lukis proceeds on six months' leave.

Lt.-Col. Maxwell, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, intends proceeding Home on leave at the end of March.

Lt.-Col. Francis Lee, Commanding 4th Hussars, will act for him.

The despatch from the Government of India regarding the block of promotion in the Punjab and Central Provinces civilian cadre goes to the Secretary of State by this week's mail. A similar despatch in respect of the United Provinces will be sent at an early date

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

GOVERNMENT POLICY OUTLINED

Comprehensive Survey of the Various Problems.

SUGGESTED HYGIENIC ENQUIRY.

Appeal to Wealthy Citizens' Benevolence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEB. 21.

The Government of India has issued a long resolution, covering eighteen printed pages, on their educational policy. The resolution begins with the King-Emperor's reply to the Calcutta University address on the 6th January, 1912, and dwells upon the Government's intention to assist the Local Government by large grants, not to centralise the provincial system, to introduce superficial uniformity, still less to deprive the Local Governments of the interest and initiative in education. The resolution proceeds to deal with the need of true perspective in the educational policy, and emphasises the formation of character as the main objection. Dealing with direct moral and religious education, the Government of India laments the tendency of existing systems of education to develop the intellectual at the expense of the moral and religous faculties. The Government of India desires to see the hostel system develop, until there is adequate residential accommodation attached to every college and secondary school in India.

After dwelling on the importance of hygiene, the Government of India recommends to the Local Governments a thorough enquiry by a small committee of experts, medical and educational, into School and College Hygiene. The scope of the enquiry will no doubt vary in different parts of India, but the following seems to be important matter for investigation:—(1) The condition of school-houses, hostels, and other places where pupils reside, from the point of view of sanitation; (2) the professional examination of building plans from the hygienic point of view; (3) the introduction of a simple and more practical course of hygiene—whether it should be a compulsory subject in the various schemes of school-leaving certificates, and whether it should be recommended to Universities as part of their Matriculation examination; (4) the inspection, where possible, of male schools with special reference to infectious diseases, eysight and malaria; (5) the length of the school day, home studies and the effect upon health of the present system of working for formal examinations; (6) the requirements in the way of recreation grounds, gardens, gymnasia, reading rooms, commons rooms, etc., (7) the inspecting and administration agency required, the possibility of co-operation with existing organisations and the provision of funds, and other cardinal principles.

RAISING OF THE STANDARD.

The policy may here be stated:—(1) The steady raising of the standard of existing institutions should not be postponed to increase their number when the new institutions cannot be efficient without a better trained and better paid teaching staff; (2) the scheme of primary and secondary education for the average scholar should steadily, as trained teachers become available, be diverted to a more practical and, by means of manual training, gardening, outdoor observation, the practical teaching of geography, school excursions, organised tours of instruction, etc.; (3) provision should be made for higher studies and research in India, so that Indian students may have every facility for higher work without having to go abroad. The importance of research is fully emphasised.

The Government of India for financial and administrative reasons of decisive weight, have refused to recognise the principle of Compulsory Education but they desire the widest possible extension of education on a voluntary basis. Local Government have been requested to extend the principle of free elementary education amongst the poorer and more backward section of the people.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The general policy regarding Primary Education is as follows:—(1) Subject to the principle stated in paragraph (1), there should be a large expansion of lower primary schools teaching the three R's with drawing, knowledge of the village map, nature study, and physical exercises; (2) simultaneously upper primary schools be established at suitable centres, and lower primary schools should, where necessary, be developed into upper primary schools; (3) expansion should be secured by means of Boards schools, except were this is financially impossible; added schools under recognised management should be encouraged in certain tracts; liberal subsidies should advantageously be given to *mak'tabs*, *pathshalas* and the like, which are to undertake simple vernacular teaching of general knowledge; reliance should not be placed upon "venture" schools, unless, by subjecting themselves to suitable management and to inspection they earn recognition; (4) it is not practical at present in most parts of India to draw any great distinction between the curicula of rural and of urban primary schools, but in the latter class of schools there is special scope for the practical teaching of geography, school excursions, etc., and the nature study should vary with the environment, and some other form of simple knowledge of the locality might advantageously be substituted for the study of the village map, as competent teachers become available, a greater differentiation in the course will be possible; (5) teachers should be drawn from the class of the boys whom they will teach.

They should have passed the middle vernacular examination, or been through a corresponding course, and should have undergone a year's training after going through the upper primary course; and for those who have not already had sufficient experience in a school a two-year course of training is generally desirable. This training may in the first instance be given in small local institutions, but preferably, as funds permit, in larger and more efficient central normal schools. In both kinds of institutions adequate practising schools are a necessary adjunct, and the size of the practising school will generally determine the size of the normal school. As teachers left to themselves in villages are liable to deteriorate, there are great advantages in the periodical repetition and improvement of courses for primary school teachers during school vacations; (6) trained teachers should receive not less than Rs. 12 per month. Special rates being given in certain areas. They should be placed in a

graded service and should either be eligible for a pension or admitted to a provident fund; (7) no teacher should be called on to instruct more than fifty pupils. Preferably the number should be thirty or forty and it is desirable to have a separate teacher for each class or standard; (8) the continuation schools known as Middle or Secondary Vernacular Schools should be improved and multiplied; (9) schools should be housed in sanitary and commodious but inexpensive buildings.

GIRLS A SOCIAL PROBLEM.

The immediate problem in the education of girls is one of social development. The existing customs and ideas being opposed in the education of girls will require different handling in different parts of India. The Governor-General in Council accordingly hesitates to lay down general lines of policy which might hamper Local Governments and administrations and has preferred to call for schemes from each province: but he commends the following principles for general consideration:—(a) The education of girls should be practical with reference to the position which they will fill in social life. (b) It should not be seek to imitate the education suitable for boy, nor should it be dominated by examinations. Special attention should be paid to hygiene and the surroundings of school life (d). The services of woman should be more freely enlisted for instruction inspection. (e) Continuity of inspection and control should be specially aimed at as general principles subject to the necessities of variation.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

In deference to local conditions, the policy of the Government of India in regard to secondary English schools is: (1) To improve the few existing Government schools by (a) Employing only graduates or trained teachers. (b) Introducing a graded service for teachers of English, with a minimum salary of Rs. 43 per month and a maximum salary of Rs. 400 per month. (c) Providing proper hostel accommodation. (d) Introducing a school course complete in itfelf, with a staff sufficient to teach what may be called the modern side, with special attention to the development of an historical and a geographical sense. (e) Introducing manual training and improving science teaching. (f) To increase largely the grants-in-aid, in order that aided institutions may keep pace with the improvements in Government schools on the abvovementioned lines; and to encourage the establishment of new aided institutions where necessary. (3) to multiply and improve training colleges, so that trained teachers may be available for public and private institutions. (4) to found Government schools in such localities as may on a survey of local conditions, and with due regard to economy of educational effort and expense, be proved to require them.

TECHNICAL TRAINING.

The policy to be pursued in regard to technical and industrial education was discussed at the Allahabad Conference. The Government of India accept the conclusions of that Conferenee, that progress should continue along the lines generally followed hitherto, viz., that:—(1) The Indian Institute of Science which provides for research, the application of new process, and the production of thoroughly trained managers, should be developed as opportunity occurs, until it becomes eventually a complete faculty of pure and applied science. (2) The larger provincial instruction in practical methods of management and supervision should in the first instance specialise along lines converging on local industries, a plan which will prevent overlapping and make for economy. Subsequently, as industries arise and the demand for managers and foremen increases, other and more varied courses may be found necessary.

Government dwells upon the importance of Schools of Art and will address Local Governments on the subject.

Referring to the need of museums, the Government of India favours the establishment of a Museum of Indian Art and Ethnography at Delhi, and attempts will be made to secure quarters and cooperation between the museum and the educational authorities.

The importance of agricultural, veterinary and forest educations are dealt with.

WOMEN DOCTORS.

The subject of medical education is one in which the Government of India are deeply interested. It is also one that may be expected to appeal with special force to private generosity. A problem of particular importance in the inducement of ladies of the better classes to take employment in the medical profession and thus minister to the needs of the women whom the purda system still deters from seeking timely medical assistance. One of the hindrances hitherto has been that Indian ladies are able to obtain instruction only in men's colleges or in mixed classes. With a view to remedying this defect and commemorating the visit of the Queen-Empress to Delhi certain of the Princes and wealthy landowners in India have now come forward with generous subscriptions in response to an appeal by her Excellency Lady Hardinge who has decided to merge in this project her scheme for a school for training Indian nurses and midwives. The Government of India is considering proposals to found a Women's Medical College and Nurses' Training School at Delhi, with the help of a subvention from the Government. Proposals are also under consideration for assisting the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India ("The Countess of Dufferin's Fund") to improve the position of their staff.

LAW COLLEGES.

There has been a marked development of legal education in the last decade. First it has been concentrated. In 1901 there were 35 institutions, colleges, classes and schools, containing 2,800 students. At the present time there are 27 institutions, with a slightly larger number of students. The Madras and Bombay Presidencies, Burma and the Central Provinces, each possess a single institution, and in Bengal the instruction for the Degree of Bachelor of Law has been restricted to certain colleges, although other institutions are still recognised for the pleadership examination. A Law College has been established on a liberal scale under the University of Calcutta. This concentration has resulted in greater efficiency and greater expenditure. In 1909 the cost to Government was a little over Rs. 7,000 and the total cost was 1 1-4 lakh. At present the cost to Government is over Rs. 45,000 and the total cost over Rs. 2,83,000. Secondly, the courses have been remodelled and in some cases lengthened. The Government of India will be glad to see an extension of the policy of concenration and improvement. They also desire to see suitable arrangements made for the residence and guidance of law students.

COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.

Regarding commercial education, the project for a commercial college for Bombay has been sanctioned, and Government of India is considering a question of making arrangements for organised study of economic and allied sociological problems in India.

Dwelling on University education the Government says that the difference between federal and examining Universities has been clearly set forth and the hope expressed that the day is not far distant when India will be able to dispense with affiliating (examining) universities.

TEACHING UNIVERSITY.

The Government of India has decided to found a teaching and residential University at Dacca, and they are prepared to section under certain conditions the establishment of similar Universities at Aligarh and Benares, and elsewhere; as occassion may demand. They also contemplate the establishment of Universities at Bangoon, Patna and Nagpur. It may be possible hereafter to sanction the conversion into local teaching of the Universities with power to confer degrees upon their own students or those colleges which have shewn the capacity to attract students from a distance and have attained the requisite standard of efficiency. Only by experiment will it be found out what type or types of universities are best suited to the different parts of India.

Dwelling on questions of higher studies, the Government of India is disposed to think that they should place preliminary recognition of schools for the purpose of presenting candidates for Matriculation in the hands of local Governments; and in case of Native States, in the hands of the Durbars concerned, while leaving to universities the power of selection from schools so recognised.

The question of amending the Universities Act will be separately dealt with.

Questions affecting Chief Colleges, the training of teachers and the prospects of the educational services, old age pensions for teachers and Moslem and European education, are reviewed.

Dealing with the question of Oriental studies, Government refers to the proposed establishment of an Oriental Institute, and indicates that the Government of India has called for proposals from Local Governments for the maintenance and furtherance of ancient indigenous learning.

The Government of India, in conclusion, dwells upon the importance of the co-operation of District Officers and local bodies in educational matters. The suggestion that the Director of Public Instruction should be an ex-officio Secretary to the Local Government has been negatived.

The resolution concludes with an appeal to the wealthy citizens of India to exercise, on modern lines, the charity and benevolence for which India has been renowned from ancient times.

WILSON HIGH SCHOOL.

Distribution of Prizes by Hon. Mr. Carmichael.

Last evening the annual prizes-giving of the Wilson High School took place in the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatti. The hall was crowded with the students and a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, C.S.I., I.C.S., presided and Mrs. Carmichael distributed the prizes.

The proceedings commenced with prayer. A number of recitations, dialogues and songs by the boys followed in which the boys acquitted themselves creditably. Principal Cuthbert then read the annual report of the School from which we take the following:—

"At present a serious effort is being made to raise the standard of efficiency of the schools in this country, care being taken that the schools do not undertake more work than they are able to do thoroughly well. This desire for thoroughness of work is one with which the management of the Wilson High School has every sympathy, and a definite limit has now been set to the number of pupils to be admitted to each class, so that no teacher shall have more boys under his care than he is able to instruct effectively. Four hundred and eighty pupils is the maximum number to be admitted with our present staff.

"During the year we have begun to introduce new furniture of the most modern type, such as is considered to be most conducive to the health of the boys, and to the easy supervision of their work. A chemical and physical laboratory is being prepared."

Mrs. Carmichael then gave away the prizes, which consisted mostly of books, and some of the winners were loudly cheered by their fellow-students.

Mr. Carmichael then delivered the following speech:

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

"Mr. Cuthbert, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I consider it a great honour to have been asked to preside on this occasion. The Wilson High School has a long and distinguished history. Founded nearly eighty years ago, it has earned the right to be regarded and honoured as an ancient foundation, and time has been given it to gather round its halls many memories of devoted service and brilliant work. From it, too, has sprung the Wilson College, where we are now assembled. But the original place where the seedling was just planted that has grown into such a goodly tree, was the school in Khetwadi, now the W. H. S. Looking further back into its origin, we find the inspiration coming from a distant country, a country which we Scotchmen all love and are proud of. The founder of the school in Khetwadi, Dr. Wilson, belonged to the same estate of the people and was moved by the same spirit as the far-seeing men who, though often working in times of difficulty an danger, laid down the lines on which education in Scotland developed. They laid the foundations of our Universities and in stormy times, following the Reformation, it was the clergy who saw the need of providing for the education of the people, and it was they who took the right road at the turning point and breaking away from sectional prejudices, persuaded the country to adopt a truly democratic policy in the matter of education. They laid the foundations on a broad and liberal basis and opened the founts of knowledge and inspirations to the poorest. It is perfectly clear that they had thoroughly grasped the true principle of education though it is understood not to give polish and refinement to the few but to make the many into good citizens, fit to carry out worthily their work and duties in life. Looking back now with some experience of things Indian, we can see how great the difficulties were with which they were faced, particularly by reason of the great poverty of the country. But in spite of everything they succeeded in establishing a network of schools in town and country districts, working up to one or other of the Universities. All Scotchmen are bound to say that they had excellent material to work upon, though the equipment was often very primitive. However that may be, the fact remains that even before the era of educational reform in the seventies, education in Scotland was more widely spread among all sections of the community than in any other part of the British Dominions, high ideals of life permeated to the humblest cottage, and the humblest forms of toil were frequently lightened by a deep love of literature inspired in school. While, on the other hand, there has been no lack of men well fitted and equipped for the battle of life in any part of the world.

"Now the scholars in the Wilson High School are made heirs to the noble Scottish tradition of an education democratic in the true sense of the word, an education that brings all sections of the community into sympathy with each other in the pursuit of knowledge and in acquiring the training needed to make good citizens. Your teachers will have done much if they have inspired you with the ideals of those who laid the foundations of education in Scotland,—ideals of courage, independence, accurate thinking and a strong sense of duty to one's neighbours, all learned with a deep sense of the poetry of life.

"The school is, I am glad to see from the report, in the happy position of being able to pick and choose among applicants for admission. In the report this is attributed to the regulation that has been adopted that no larger number should be admitted than can adequately be accommodated and properly taught. But Mr. Cuthbert seems to be far too modest. Surely the fact that many applicants for admission have had to be refused speaks volumes for the reputation which the school under his headmastership has earned.

"Mr. Cuthbert's modesty has also got the better of him in recounting the number of boys who have passed in the Matriculation examination and in the School Final examination. Surely eighteen for Matriculation and six in School Final make a very respectable total of success. One boy, I am told, would have passed the Matriculation examination if he had been sent up, but as he was too young, he was detained.

"I congratulate the second eleven of the school in reaching the final round in the Giles Shield competition. Next year, I hope, they will succeed in carrying it off in triumph and that they, the fist eleven, will get nearer to the acquisition of the Harris Shield in the senior competition."

Mr. Carmichael specially praised the Marathi song of the boys and the teashop scene enacted by some of the young students. He was sorry to note that the athletic section was handicapped for want of a playground.

Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael, Dr. Mackichan and Principal Outburst were garlanded and presented with bouquets; and with a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael, and the singing of the National Anthem, the pleasant proceeding, came to a close.

The School was given a holiday in honour of the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael, who were accorded cheers as they left the Hall.

FORTH TO CLYDE SHIP CANAL.

Proposal made to Secretary for Scotland

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

The *Empire* publishes a special cablegram dated London Feb. 20:—

The Secretary for Scotland has received a deputation urging the construction of a direct ship-canal from Gangemouth to Bowling, linking up the Forth and the Clyde. The project is estimated to cost £27,000,000.

Mr. McKinnon Wood replied in no hopeful strain.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

SHIP'S MISADVENTURE.

Large Claim for Jettisoned Cargo.

TERMS OF CHARTER-PARTY.

The case in which Haji Goolam Mahomed Azain of Warden-road, Bombay, sued the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, Ld., and Alfred Storey, master of the steamer "Rahmani," came up for hearing in the High Court to-day.

The plaintiff was a Moslem merchant of Bombay, the first defendant, a steamship Company, and the second defendant, the master of the steamer "Rahmani," belonging to first defendant.

By a charter-party dated 9th March, 1907, between the plaintiff and the first defendant, it was agreed that the "Rahmani" should receive from the plaintiff or his order at Akyab and Coconada, a full cargo of grain (paddy excluded) and thence proceed to La Points des Galets (Reunion) and Mauritus direct, and there deliver the cargo. There were numerous stipulations, and kerosene oil, castor oil and ghee were alleged to have been stored in the holds against these stipulations. There were some disputes as to whether the goods were at owner's or steamer Company's risk. On 2nd May, 1907, the plaintiff paid to the defendant in Bombay Rs. 1,500 as freight. The plaintiff also paid Rs. 6,000 for disbursements at Akyab and Rs. 4,022 for disbursements at Coconada.

On the 18th May, 1907, at 2 p. m., as the "Rahmani" was approaching Reunion, she struck a rock near the breakwater of the south pier, and was severely damaged; after passing out into the channel the steamer became waterlogged and settled down in deep water. The master tried to lighten her by removing the cargo, though no notice was given to the consignee's. A survey was held and the surveyor decided that all the rice and other grain discharged prior to the survey, and damaged by a prolonged immersion in water must be considered as totally lost, a well as the grain left in the holds, which was in a state of fermentation and unfit and dangerous for consumption, being therefore deprived of all commercial value, they recommended that the whole of such damaged rice and grain should be cast overboard. Twenty-six thousand nine hundred and ninety-two bags of rice and grain out of a total cargo of 49,426 carried to Reunion were lost; 413 bags of rice were delivered in good condition in Mauritus; 34 cases of ghee and 50 cases of castor oil were also delivered intact at Reunion, besides 1,894 tins of kerosene oil, of which 582 were empty and not delivered in a marketable condition. Of the total cargo of 2,000 tins of kerosene oil, shipped 16 were not discharged having been totally lost. The cargo for Mauritius was not discharged until the 17th July 1907 and the plaintiff contended that the balance of freight, if any, was not payable until the discharge of the cargo at Mauritius had been completed.

On the 21st May 1908, the master claimed a lien on 4,000 bags of rice, the claim in regard to 3,000 bags being for freight and that in regard to 1,000 bags being for the plaintiff's contribution towards "general average." The master caused a visit to be issued from the "Tribunal di premiere Instance" at Reunion, calling upon the plaintiff's agents to show cause why he should not deposit the said 4,000 bags with a third party, with a view to securing the full payment of freight and of "general aveage" by the plaintiff.

The Court there ordered the master to deposit the 4,000 bags at the docks. The master also sued for 45,169 francs, being the balance of freight, but the suit was dismissed. The Court in another case granted a decree to the master for 12,000 francs for disbursements. The master also received an order for the sale by auction of the 4,009 bags of rice in spite of the objections of the plaintiff's men. This order was modified there on appeal, and only 3,400 bags were ordered to be sold, which realized 72,734 francs; 9,142 francs were deducted by the Court and 63,592 francs were deposited in Court. The 3,400 bags would have fetched 83,232 francs if they had not been sold by auction.

The plaintiff asked for the recovery of Rs. 5,059, Rs. 44,539, Rs. 63,592, Rs. 4,045, Rs. 5,174, and Rs. 2,690 on respective grounds of illegal action on the part of the defendants.

The defence was that the nature of the accident would cause it to be classed among the perils excepted in the charter-party. No question arose of negligence on the part of the second defendant in navigating the ship. As soon as the steamer had arrived at the harbour, preparations were made to unload her. The sound grain was warehoused and the damage to the ship was ascertained and temporarily repaired to enable her to proceed to Mauritius with the cargo for that place.

The defedants also made some counter-claims for balance of freight.

The case is proceeding.

MOTHER-IN-LAW MURDERED.

Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao had before them in the Bombay High Court an appeal preferred by one Lallu Bava, who was sentenced to death for murdering his mother-in-law, Bai Sada.

The accused, Lallu Bava, is an agriculturist of the village of Vavli in the taluka of Jambusar, Broach district.

The deceased, Bai Sada, went on a visit to the accused's house at Vavli some ten days before her murder, which took place on the 2nd of December, 1912. The day before she was murdered, the accused's wife went away from home. The accused suspected that his mother-in-law had instigated his wife to leave in order to give her in "natra" (marriage) to another man. He, therefore, killed the former with a hatchet shortly before daybreak, while she was asleep. The wife of the accused in her evidence said that she had been staying with him for the past three years. Her first husband was alive and was living at Ranada, sixteen or seventeen miles from Vavli. He had married again and given the witness "farkhat." Her mother, Sada, had been staying at her daughter's house at Vavli as a guest for eight or ten days before her death. The mother was about sixty years old. She was living at Niman. The witness was at her brother's house on the day of her mother's death. The witness had gone away to her sister's house as accused threatened to kill her, saying she was of bad character and was carrying on an intrigue.

The accused admitted having struck the deceased with a hatchet, but denied that he intended to kill her. The accused was less than twenty-five years of age and also appeared to the Judge to be a man of weak intellect. These considerations, said the Judge, might weigh with the higher authorities whose prerogative it was to dispense mercy. He meted out to the accused the full penalty for the misdeed, as the accused had been guilty of a cruel and cowardly murder of a defenceless old woman in her sleep. Murders of that character were unfortunately only too common in the district (Broach), and there was, therefore all the greater reason for dealing with such cases with firmness.

The setence came up to Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao for confirmation and on appeal. Their Lordships, in confirming the sentence of the Sessions Judge, said that the question was whether the offence was murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder. It was alleged that the accused had acted under provocation, but to bring the case within the first explanation to sec. 300, I. P. C., it must be shown that the provocation was so sudden and grave as to deprive the accused of all self-control. From the nature of the evidence and the wounds it appeared that the accused had intended to commit the murder, especially while the deceased was attacked while asleep.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence of death.

MAINTENANCE OF A HINDU WIDOW.

The suit of Bai Mani v. Varjiwandan Dhanji and others came up before Mr. Justice Davar for settlement. It was a suit for the administration of the estate of the plaintiff's husband, Dhanji Jivan and for her maintenance and residence. The deceased was carrying on a lucrative business in patnership with one Kullbhji Khushal in woollen goods in the Mulji Jetha cloth market in Bombay, and was possessed of two immovable properties at Mangrol, and ornaments worth Rs. 27,000.

There was some discussion as to what maintenance she would get, and what house accommodation she should be given

Mr. Setalvad said that the amount of maintenance money granted was too small.

Mr. Justice Davar: I remember to have read in one of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar's judgments that a Hindu widow could live on Rs. 10 a month.

Mr. Setalvad: That is quite inconsistent with his Lordship's notion of Hindu reform, I might say.

Mr. Davar (Bar-at-law): She must have enough to maintain herself.

Mr. Justice Davar: Ten rupees is thought enough.

Mr. Davar: Then she will have to be fed by others, my Lord; and she will have to give the go by to the gods who must be served by a Hindu widow.

Mr. Justice Davar: I have no objection to her getting enough maintenance from the estate, but that will hamper herself in the long run.

After some further discussion the parties came to a final settlement, by which the receiver was asked to pay Rs. 450 for arrears of maintenance to the plaintiff widow and Rs. 1,300 was ordered to be paid to the defendants, who were to deposit the money with the Accountant-General, Bombay.

THE POLICE COURTS.

SPECULATION IN SILVER.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday disposed of a case in which Shermed and Hargovind, Amuluk and fifty-three others were charged by Inspector Power with keeping a common gaming-house and gambling. Evidence showed that on the 19th of August last, on information, Inspector Power obtained a warrant to raid the premises of the first accused in Sheik Memon street. At the time the warrant was granted, there was a zinc or corrugated iron-roofed wooden shed on the premises. When the police executed the warrant on the 5th of October at about 4 p.m. the wooden shed with the zinc roof had been removed. On this place, or "patia" as it is called, "satta" business in what is known as "Kacchi Chandi," had been carried on for some considerable period prior to the raid. At, the time of th raid Inspector Power found all the accused at the spot calling out prices and entering them into their books. They were all arrested and searched in the presence of a panch, and a list was made of the articles found in their possession. The majority had money with them. On the premises, hidden under a staircase, were found three account books belonging to accused No. 1. Two more account books, six pieces of paper, and a charity box, a and sign box were also foun d on the premises. Inspector Power's evidence showed that "Kuccha Chandi" business had been carried on by the first accused and he described the method thereof. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 were charged under sec. 4 (A and C.) of the Gambling Act; No. 1 with keeping a common gaming-house and the other with assisting in conducting the same. The rest of the accused were charged under sec. 5 of the Act, with being found gambling in a common gaming-house. The charges against four of the accused were subsequently withdrawn.

All the accused pleaded not guilty. The evidence showed that the premises had been engaged by accused No. 1 at a monthly rental of Rs. 131. The method of the business was this:—Accused No. 1 was paid Rs. 6-4 a month by each individual for the privilege of visiting the premises to bet, being allowed to hold a list. A person who thus paid Rs. 6-4 per mensem to accused No. 1 or to one who was engaged by him for the privilege was called a "chopdiwalla," and in the list which he held the different "sodas" in "Kacchi Chandi" were entered. Persons who did not pay the amount to accused No. 1, were also allowed to enter the premisesf but they could enter into "sodas" but only through "a chopdiwalla" or a list-holder from No. 1. Besides the Rs. 6-4 a "choppiwalla" also had to pay to the accused No. 1, one pice for every rupee won on the "sodas." A "non-chopdiwalla" could only gain entrance into a "soda" through a "chopdiwalla," and he had to pay one pice for every rupee and a half pice for every box of silver to the "chopdiwalla," through whom the "soda" had been made. In these "sodas," there was never any idea of giving or taking delivery of silver but they were entered into with reference to units that never existed in the market. Each "soda" dealt with five boxes of silver or any mutliple of five up to one thousand boxes, and each box was supposed to be made up of 100 tolas of silver. By the "sodas" on the premises, persons who enter into them buy or sell so many boxes of silver at a particular rate: each one guessing the rate that he thinks to be correct, and these "sodas," with the rates so fixed, are entered into the lists held by the different "chopdiwallas." At about 3-30 or 4 p. m. every day accused No. 1 and some other persons would go to the silver market and ascertain the rates of ready silver at the time, at 5 to 7 shops, and strike an average of these rates. The average thus arrived at was the price "cut" for the day at the "patia"; that is to say, the value or settlement of the "sodas" was effected with reference to the rates thus fixed for the day, and the difference was given or taken, and one pice for every rupee won was paid to No. 1.

There were various defences raised. It was contended that the business required skill, as the prices of the "sodas" were fixed by comparisons and calculation of the actual rates in ready and future deliveries of silver, which were known by telegrams from England and other places. Hence the business was not gambling, and for that reason the place was not a gaming-house. It was also argued that the lists seized were not instruments of gambling. The first two accused were working only under the directions of the Mahajan of the "patia," who kept the place; and that the money left after paying expenses was given to charity.

His Worship held that the place in question was a gaming-house kept by the first accused, that the lists and papers seized were instruments of gaming and that accused No. 1 made a profit for himself out of the business, and No. 2 helped him in conducting the business.

The first accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150, and the second Rs. 100. The others were acquitted, as there was not sufficient evidence to show that they had been present at the time mentioned.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Linga Panajee (30), employed as a bill-collector, by the Wellington Mews, was yesterday charged before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, by Inspector Guider, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,953.

Mr. Wetherall, manager of the Mews, stated that the accused had collected the amount from various customers but had not paid it to the office.

The accused pleaded guilty.

His Worship convicted and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default, to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

WATERING THE MILK.

Yesterday before Mr. Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Fuller charged Krishna, a milk-man, with breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 1-8, the price of six seers of milk.

Mrs. Fido, proprietress of the Western Dairy Company, having received a complaint of bad milk, investigated the matter and found that the accused was stealing milk from sealed bottles by breaking the seal and resealing the bottles after adding water.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

A VAGRANT'S THREATS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Fourh Presidency Magistrate, S.H. Smyth, a European, yesterday appeared to answer a charge of criminal intimidation held out to Mr. Ratcliffe, Superintendent of the Stranger's Home.

The complaint was that the accused has been refused help by the Secretary of the Bombay European and Eurasian Relief Association, because he was found unworthy. When the complainant was going out from the office with the Secretary, the accused abused and threatened him. He said he would do six months for the complainant but give him such a hiding as he had never received in his life.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

Second Round for the Marryatt Cup.

Four matches, which composed the second round of the Marryatt Cup competition, were played at the Bombay Gymkhana last evening. The principal feature of these games was the easy win of R. Kidd over R. D. England. It had been expected to be a near thing but England was clean off his game, while Kidd was on the top of his form. He was most safe, and it seemed impossible to place a ball in any position from which he could not return it. He won with two love sets. J. Stuart Milne was believed to have an easy thing on with E. J. Bunbury, and he also scored two love sets. Major Preston did better than he had been given credit for, against Capt. T. C. Lucas. Lucas won the first set, 6-1, but then Preston played a much stronger game, and first getting four games to love, finally won the second set by six games to three. This effort, however, tired him and in the final set he won two games only.

The best match of the afternoon, from the point of view of the spectator—and in this respect, probably the best so far in the tournament—was between K. H. McCormack and F. F. Portlock. It was characterised by long rallies, and at no stage of the game was it anything like pat-ball. McCormack in the first set was much the stronger player, and, serving well, he won by 6-1. Portlock had not been quite himself, but in the second set he improved greatly, and it was repeatedly noticeable that he lured his opponent to the net and then scored by a nicely-placed ball on one side or the other. He won this set by 6-3. Commencing the third set, both men were obviously tired, but they kept hard at it, and were three all. Then McCormack dropped off and lost two games, in the second of which he lost two points because, apparently, he had not a run left in him. With the score 3-5 against him, he opened with two doubles, but then settling down somehow like a new man, he won that game and three more, and finished winner of the match with a score for the last set of 7-5. Both men at the end were obviously distressed, but McCormack deserved great credit for the fine way in which he pulled himself together, when the game seemed to be all against him. Scores:—

R. Kidd beat R. D. England, 6-0; 6-0.

J. Stuart Milne beat E. J. Bunbury, 6-0; 6-0.

Capt. T. C. Lucas beat Major Preston, 6-1; 3-6; 6-2.

K. H. McCormack beat F. F. Portlock, 6-1; 3-6; 7-5.

The semi-finals will thus be:—

R. Kidd vs. K. H. McCormack; J. Stuart-Milne vs. Capt. T. C. Lucas.

BOMBAY RACES.

4th Day, Saturday, February 22nd.

HORSES LEFT IN.

After declaration of final forfeit, at 4 p. m.; on Thursday, 20th February:—

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 1 mile 5 furlongs.—Beckmesser 9-12, Hilarity 9-5, Parkhill 8-3, Keerit 7-12, Wayward and Wild 7-11, Valerius 7-9, Lokl 7-9, The Cellarer 7-2, Mil 7-0, Coat of Arms 6-10, Picnic 6-4, Monsoon 6-0, Lancasterite 6-0.

THE EXETER PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.—Paul Pry 9-12, Punt 9-6, Watch Tower 9-3, Forfeit 8-12, Refresher 8-6, Atropine 6-12.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.—Lithosian 10-7, Pretty Good Sort 8-11, Solution 8-9, Malmsey 8-8, Eagle Bird 8-5, Pincher 7-13, Borgie 7-10, Madrina 7-3, Lord Reay 6-13, Yvette 6-12, Danseuse 6-0.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1 mile 5 furlongs.—Tajilmulook 10-0, Aasud 9-1, Regent 8-12, Lord Durham 8-9, Thaboor 8-8, Valens 8-6, Sir Knight 8-5, Nakib 8-5, Thank You 8-3, Beyrut 8-0, Sweden 7-12, Real Gold 7-12, Guinea Merchant 7-7, Thulfha 7-3, Aga 7-2, Mooshar 7-0, Mexico 6-12, Hadee 6-5, Haify 6-5, Last Chance 6-0.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.—Rajput 9-6, Zoolphokarr 9-5, Young Majub 9-3, Pendil 9-1, Mafush 9-0, Majesty 8-11, Polish 8-11, Minerva 7-4, Tenebreuse 6 0, Sinclair 6-0, Manchester 6-0, Creditor 6-0, Maasal 6-0.

THE SECOND DEALERS PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.—Farash, Purity, Salisbury, Shot Silk Tulwar, Sparrow Hawk, German Silver, Cicero, Financier, Muccadum, Iron Chest, Lucky Star, Pleona, Soobog, Moorshid, Hama and the Winner.

THE LILLIPUT HANDICAP PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.—Raspberry 9-7, Tofic Pasha 8-13, Burg 8-9, Castaway 8-5, Dilkush 8-5, Abdul Aziz 8-5, Sir Edward 8-4, Solar Star 8-3, British King 8-2, Baldwin 8-2, Mat-hat-Baig 6-10, Beyanzeer 6-9, Upright 6-6, Mushtarak 6.

The time and order of running for the Bombay races to-day are as follows:—

	p. m.
1st Race—The Lilliput Handicap Plate...	3 5
2nd Race—The Bedouin Plate	... 3 35
3rd Race—The Exeter Plate	... 4 5
4th Race—The Second Dealers Plate	... 4 35
5th Race—The Byculla Club Cup	... 5 10
6th Race—The Turf Club Cup	... 5 45
7th Race—The Stand Plate	... 6 15

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

	p. m.
Colaba	2-17
Churchgate	2-22
Arthur Road	2-32

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day:—

METRE CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances. Time M. S.	Entered by
Maya	4 33	Mr J N Parker
Corcie	4 38	Mr N B Macbeth
Cynthia	4 38	Officers R E
Mynona	4 33	Mr D'Fraser
Nelta	Scr	Mr D Blythe

Course:—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—N. Karanja Port—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Port—Committee Vessel. Length 10·7 miles.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-10 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances Time M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	1 25	Mr J Wardlaw Milne
Erin	5 40	Messrs. Magill and Beadel
Lylie	Scr	Col. Street and Capt. Watson

Course:—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—Black and White Buoy Starboard—N Karanja Port—Committee Vessel. Length 8·55 miles. Time limit 6-20 p.m.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances Time M. S.	Entered by
Eileen IV	Scr	Major Muter and Mr J F Watson
Turquoise	25 29	Messrs Stokes and Preston
Isca	31 21	Mr T S Kennedy
Mahshuka	16 9	Mr W Hughes
Melody	14 15	Officers R A

Course:—Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock Port—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel—N Karanja Port—Committee Vessel. Length 11·4 miles.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances. Time M. S.	Entered by
Fenella	8 3	Dr Goldsmith
Jenny Wren	4 36	Capt Gloster and Kunhardt
Maud	6 19	Messrs Culbertson and Rich
Mavourneen	Scr	Mr N Taylor
Pan	6 54	Mr A G Holmes
Y Tuxy	7 28	Mr R C Beadle
Curlew	1 43	Mr B Hewett
Cricket	7 26	Mr T Gregson
Marie Louise	4 10	Mr K MacIver
Anna	11 30	Officers Mint

Course: Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—N Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel—Short Course. Length 6·9 miles. Time-limit 6-20 p.m

POONA ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

Results at the Sixth Annual Gathering.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feb. 20.

The sixth annual divisional Assault-at-Arms opened this morning on the Racecourse before a fairly large gathering. The enclosures and grounds showed that great care had been taken in the participations for the event, which this year promised to be a great success. The following are the results of some of the events decided to-day both at the Racecourse and the Central Gymnasium.

Sabre vs. Sabre:—Open to British N.-C.-O.'s and men:—

Corpl. Butterworth, 1st Middlesex	1
Qr.-Mr.-Sergt. Parsley, 2nd Norfolks	2
Corpl. Cornwell, 2nd Norfolks	3

Gymnastics:—Open to Indian Army:—

Naik Vithu Chickie, 103rd Maharattas	1
Havildar Inder Singh, 120th Infantry	2
Lce.-Naik Ream Clappa, 3rd S. and M	3

Gymnastics (Indian Army)—Non-Instructors, Sappers:—

Babu Kala, 3rd Sappers and Miners	1
Lce.-Naik Chote Khan Khan, 120th Rajput Infantry	2
Sepoy Amar Singh, 12th Pioneers	3

Tug-of-War—(semi-finals)—Light weight:—

Dorset Regiment beat Middlesex Regiment.

2nd Norfolk Regiment beat 1st Sherwood Foresters.

POONA, Feb. 21.

To-day was a busy day at the Racecourse and Gymnasium, where a large number of events in connection with the sixth annual (Poona) divisional Assault-at-Arms were decided.

At the Racecourse some interesting events in tent-pegging, riding and jumping, and tug-of-war competitions were witnessed by a fairly large gathering, which included Genl. Sir Arthur and Lady Barrett. Results:—

Tent-Pegging with Lance, Indian Army—Duffadar Mahomed Oomer Khan, 29th Lancers ... 1

Tent-Pegging with Sword, Indian Army—Duffadar Abdullah Khan, 29th Lancers ... 2

Riding and jumping, Indian Army, No. 1 section—9th Lancers.

Bayonet vs. Bayonet, British troops—Corpl. Cornwall, 2nd Norfolk Regiment ... 1

Bayonet vs. Bayonet, Indian troops—Havildar Shaik Muktoon, 103rd Maharattas ... 1

Bayonet vs. Bayonet, British.—Col.-Sergt. Toulton, Sherwood Foresters ... 1.

Sword vs. Bayonet, British—Sergt. Baker, Dorset Regiment ... 1

Bayonet Combats, British teams—1st Middlesex Regiment 1; 2nd Dorset Regiment ... 2

Gymnastics, open to British Troops—Sergt. Daniels, Dorset Regiment ... 1

Tent-Pegging with Sword, British Officers—Major Bremner, R.E. 1, Lt. Noble, 1st Dragoon Guards 2

Bayonet vs. bayonet, Indian Troops.—Jemadar Bakmani Sing, 95th Russells Infantry ... 1

Riding and Jumping, Indian Officers.—Resaldar Gular Dustiginkhan, 29th Lancers ... 1

Tug-of-war, British Troops—Norfolk Regiment, 1; Dorset Regiment, 2; Sherwood Foresters, 3.

INFANTRY POLO.

Opening Game in the Delhi Tournament.

DELHI, Feb. 20.

The first game in the Infantry Tournament was played here at 4 p.m. this afternoon, between the 4th Batt., 60th Rifles, and the Welsh Fusiliers.

The teams were as follows:—Welsh Fusiliers:—Mr. L. L. Stable, Mr. L. M. Ormerod, Mr. G. O. Thomas, Capt. R. B. Johnson (back); 60th Rifles—Mr. H.O. Curtis, Capt. R. Seymour, Mr. A. E. Lawrence, Mr. A. A. Soames (back).

A slow game resulted, as anticipated, in an easy win for the Welsh Fusiliers.

On the throw in, the 60th took the ball down to their opponents end, where Lawrence missed his shot. On resuming play, the Fusiliers at once took the ball down the field and scored. Play then settled in the 60th half and a

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

India Office, Feb. 4.

The King has approved of the promotion of the following officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Departments :—

Indian Army.

Majors to be Lieut-Col—A C Hickley, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Goorkha Rifles ; R W A Denne, 79th Carnatic Infantry ; T M Kirkwood, 94th Russell's Infantry (Dec 8, 1912).

Capts to be Majors—G M Lennox, 117th Mahrattas (Nov 17, 1912) ; P B Sangster, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse) ; A Shairp, Supply and Transport Corps; D W H Humphreys, D S O, 8th Goorkha Rifles; J G Griffith, 32nd Lancers; M Synge, Supply and Transport Corps; W Hesketh, 12th Cavalry (Nov 28, 1912); A G Stuart, 40th Pathans; H W R Potter, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis; E H S James, Superny List; R E Carr-Hall, Military Accounts Dept, H P Strong, 108th Infantry; R S Thomas, Supply and Transport Corps; C F G Lang, Supply and Teansport Corps (Dec 12 1912).

Lieuts. to be Capts.—P H H Bailey, 34th Sikh Pioneers (Oct 9, 1912) C H F Nixon, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry) (Nov 5,1912) ; T B Minniken, 76th Punjabis ; F L Nicholson, 37th Dogras ; M H Vincent, 33rd Punjabis ; C F M Birch, 1st King George's Own Goorkha Rifles (Malaun Regt) ; H T L Hinde, 99th Deccan Infantry (Nov. 18, 1912); C S B Martin, 90th Punjabis ; C A M Paske 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force) ; B S Lockhart 120th Rajputana Infantry ; A H Brooke, 18th King George's Own Lancers (Nov 28, 1912) ; A Lethbridge, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force) (Dec 12,1912).

Sec. Lieuts to be Lieuts.—J A Ferguson, 8th Rajputs ; D R Montford, 98th Infantry ; M M Stevenson, 1st Duke ; of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse) ; E B Grasett, 28th Punjabis (Dec 2, 1912) ; L W S Mathias, 128th Pioneers ; L C T Graham, 9th Hodson's Horse ; J E Shearer, 26th Punjabis ; J A D M Bernard, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force) ; F T Drake-Brockman, 7th Hariana Lancers; J M Whittall, 6th Goorkha Rifles ; C R C Lane 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse); B H O'Donnell 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry ; N G R Woodyatt, 2nd King Edward's Own Goorkha Rifles (the Sirmoor Rifles); N L St P Bunbury, 10th Hazara Pioneers ; T -T Laville, 11th Rajputs ; A J Lunn, 82nd Punjbis ; M L Woolcombe, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's) ; H A Andrews, 37th Dogras ; C O R Mosse, 120th Rajputana Infantry ; P K Rivett-Carnac, 17th Infantry Royal Regt ; C M Maltby, 95th Russell's Infantry ; R L Lemon, 30th Punjabis ; R H Penrose-Welsted. 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs ; W R A Scott, 16th Rajputs the Lucknow Reght ; H V Gell, 69th Punjabis ; E H O Elkington, 36th Sikhs ; R H Burlton, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse ; W T Bird, 30th Lancers Gordon's Horse ; C J Cockburn, 6th Bat. Light Infantry ; R T Lawrence, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers Hodson's Horse ; J F Abbott, 8th Goorkha Rifles ; P Grey, 18th King George's Own Lancers ; H C L Minchin 125th Napier's Rifles ; J C D Mullalaly, 3rd Brahmans ; P B Hebbert, 44th Merwara Infantry ; C M Fulton, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry ; L L MacLean, 8th Goorkha Rifles ; J P S Minter, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles) Dec 3, 1912.

Indian Medical Service.

Note—The promotion of Capt. Madan Lal Puri to that rank is antedated from March 8, 1911, as notified in the Gazette of Aug. 22. 1911, to Feb. 1, 1911.

Indian Army Departments.

Assistant Commissary with the Hon. Rank of Lieut, to be Deputy Commissary with the Hon. Rank of Capt.—J Darby (Dec. 7, 1912).

To be Assistant Commissary with the Hon. Rank of Lieut.—Conductor R. Coulter (Sept. 11 1912).

Retirements.

The King has approved of the retirement of the following officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, and Indian subordinate Medical Department :

Indian Army.

Brevet Col. L C H. Stainforth (Jan. 22); Brevet Col. H S Hazelgrove (Jan.22; Lieut.-Col. G. Rippon (Dec. I. 1912 ; Lieut.-Col M B. Roberts (Jan. 20) Major G A C Taylor (Dec. 1. 1912); Major W C W Harrison (Dec. 6, 1912); Major J E Hughes (Dec, 12, 1912).

Indian Medical Service.

Lieut-Col J J Pratt Dec 27, 1912.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

Senior Assist. Surg and Hon. Capt J Fraser Sept. 23, 1912) ; Senior Assist. Surg. and Hon. Capt. J. Brandon Dec 7, 1912.

In accordance with the provisions of his late Majesty's Order in Council of March 28, 1903, Lieut J R Edwards has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Acting Assistant Paymaster G D Fishwick has been confirmed in the rank of Assistaut Jan 9, 1908.

War office, Feb 4.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India, dated Nov 17, 1912 :—

Col temp Brig Gen J G Turner, CB Indian Army, a Col on the Staff, as a Brigade Commander, and to retain his temp rank while so employed, vice Major-Gen W E Bunbury, CB.

Col C E Johnson, Indian Army, an AA-G as a Col. on the Staff, and is granted the temp rank of Brig-Gen while so employed, vice Brig-Gen J G Turner.

Col A W Money, C B, from the Half-pay List, as a Brig-Gen, General Staff, and is granted the temp rank of Brig-Gen. while so employed (Nov. 27, 1912).

Major A H Ollivant, R A, a General Staff Officer at the War Office, is advanced from the 3rd to the 2nd grade (Jan 6).

Capt J Rainsford-Hannay, Queen's (R W Surrey Regt), to be an Adj. (attached to the General Staff O T C, and to be seconded, vice Capt H W Smith, D S O, same regiment (Jan 27).

Capt the Hon L J P Buler, Irish Guards, to be a Brigade-Major, and to be seconded, vice Capt W E Davies, Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own) (Jan 27).

Establishments.

Staff College—Major F B Maurice, Sherwood Foresters (Notts and Derby Regt) to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, and is granted the temp rank of Lieut-Col while so employed, vice Major C R Ballard, Norfolk Regt (Jan 21).

Brevet Major G D Jebb, D S O, Bedfordshire Regt, to be a D A Qrmr-G. is granted the tempt rank of Lieut-Col, and to be seconded, vice Major (tempt Lieut-Col) H M de F Montgomery, R A (Jan 22).

Royal Military College—Major A McF Dykes, King's Own (R Lancaster Regt), to be Commander of a company of Gentleman Cadets (General Staff Officer), vice Major H R Cumming, Durham L I (Jan 29).

Royal Military Academy—Capt V Asser, DSO, RA, from an Officer of a company, to be Commander of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Capt D S Collins, RE (Jan 27); Capt R W Bradley, D S O, S Wales Borderers, to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, and to be seconded, vice Capt Asser (Jan 27); Lieut A T Shakespear, R F, an Officer of a Company of Gentleman Cadets, Class B, is advanced to Class A, vice Capt L C Maurice, RE (Jan 26); Lieut R A Owen, RE, to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, Class B, vice Lieut A T Shakespear (Jan 26).

Cavalry.

3rd (Prince of Wale's) Dragoon Guards—Sec. Lieut R T Crocker, from Prince of Wale's Volunteers (S Lancs. Regt), to be Sec Lieut (Feb 5).

7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards—Sec Lieut on probation) R G Roberts to be Sec Lieut (Feb 4).

8th (King's RI) Hussars—Sec Lieut L I W D Wathen to be Lieut (May 3, 1912).

10th (Prince of Wale's Own Royal) Hussars—Capt A H C Kearsey, DSO, is seconded while a Student at the Staff College (Feb 1).

13th Hussars—Capt N Neil is seconded while a Student at the Staff College (Feb 1).

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Sec Lieut (on probation) R O R Kenyon-Slaney to be Sec Lieut (Feb 1).

Admiralty, 4th February.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenants in his Majesty's Fleet:—George Godfrey Leigh Blake Cecil Robert McCrum Leonard Hammersley Bell John Mortimer Scott "His Serene Highness Prince" George Louis Victor Henry Sergius of Battenberg, John Sanford Maclean Mackenzie-Grieve, Laurence Bernard Hill, Harry Percival Howard Bent, Hugh Babington, John Anthony Vere Morse, William Pennell Stocker, Fabian Alexander Stephens, Henry Thurston Wake Pawsey, William Robert Featherstonhaugh Gregory, James Leslie Maxwell Stevenson, Dep. Charles Gerald Shoppee, Dated 15th January, Arthur George Talbot, Dated 30th January.

Chief Gunner William Robert Griffiths has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 3rd February.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 13th May, 1901, a commission of the rank and date shown has been restored to the undermentioned gentleman, formerly in His Majesty's Navy, and his name placed on the Emergency List:—Reginald Gascoigne Law Markham, Engineer. Dated 1st July, 1898.

War Office, 7th February,
Regular Forces.
Commands and Staff.

Captain Gerald H. Martin, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, and to be seconded, vice Captain E. H. Chance, 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays). Dated 28th January.

Captain Lechmere H. Tudor, The South Wales Borderers, is attached to the General Staff (graded Brigade Major) and to be seconded vice Captain A. B. Robertson, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. Dated 1st February.

Lieutenant Henry E. Talbot, 11th (Prince Albert Own) Hussars, to be Aide-de Camp to Sir G. Strickland, K. C. M. G., Governor Western Australia, and to be seconded, Dated 31st January.

Establishments.

Royal Military College, Brevet Major John S J Baumgartner, The East Lancashire Regiment, to be a Commander of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets (General Staff Officer), and to be seconded, vice Major A R Cameron, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) Dated 1st February.

The undermentioned Captains to be Officers of Companies of Gentlemen Cadets, and to be seconded Dated 1st February :—Douglas R Ewing, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), vice Captain H J N Davis, The Connaught Rangers John P B Robinson, The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, vice Captain H de C Martelli, Royal Artillery.

Royal Military Academy, Captain Thomas T Grove, Royal Engineers, to be a Commander of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Captain E E B Holt Wilson, DSO Dated 1st February.

Lieutenant Robert H Wade-Gery, Royal Artillery, an Officer of a Compony of Gentlemen Cadets, Class B. is advanced to Class A, vice Lieutenant A S Archdale, Royal Artillery dated 2nd February.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Officers of Companies of Gentlemen, Cadets Class B, and to be seconded dated 2nd February, Francis R R Brooke, Royal Artillery, vice Lieutenant Wade-Gery.

John McA Dickson, Royal Artillery, vice Lieutenant H I Bulkeley, Royal Engineers.

Ordnance Board, Major-General Sir Charles F Hadden, RCB, to be President, vice Admiral R F O Foote, CMG dated 8th February.

Cavalry.

2nd Life Guards, Second Lieutenant the Honourable Wentworth Henry Canning Beaumont, from Unattached List Territorial Force (University Candidate), to beSecond Lieutenant. Dated 8th August, 1911, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 8th February.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, Captain Arthur M. Turner to be Adjutant, vice L. St C Cheape. Dated 17th December.

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, Captain Oswald K. Chance to be Major. Dated 16th January.

Supernumerary Captain Vane de V M Vallance is restored to the establishment. Dated 16th January.

9th Queen's Royal) Lancers, The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant Leonard W. Diggle is antedated to 1st November.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Captain George S Tovey to be Major. Dated 1st January.

The undermentioned Captains are seconded :—Edward W M Cuninghame, whilst studying the Russian language. Dated 9th January Lionel Gascoigne, for service as an Adjutant. Territorial Force. Dated 10th January.

The undermentioned Captains are seconded whilst students at the Staff College, Dated 1st February, Edmund W. Furse, Edmund F St John. William E Ironside, Charles C Armitage and Vernon M C Napie .

The undermentioned supernumerary Captains are restored to the establishment William G H Salmond dated 1st January, Claude A Mortimore dated 6th January, Charles Pulley dated 10th January, Eric R G Wilmer dated 1st February and Robert J Adams dated 1st February.

The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded Robert C Rome, whilst studying the Russian language. Dated 12th January. Huge R S Massy, for service as an Adjutant Territorial Force. Dated 15th January, Henry D Gale, for service under the Australian Government. Dated 17th January, Garth N Walford, whilst a student at the Staff College. Dated 1st February.

The undermentioned supernumerary Lieutenants are restored to the establishment Henry Archer. Dated 15th January, George E S Bowen Dated 18th January, Arthur S Archdale Dated 2nd February.

"Royal Garrison Artillery," Captain John E S Brind is seconded whilst a student at the Staff College Dated 1st February.

The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded:—Arthur C B Neate, whilst studying the Russian language Dated 12th January, Oliver C R Hill, for service under the Colonial Office Dated 18th January, James D D Brancker, whilst a student at the Staff College, Dated 1st February.

The undermentioned supernumerary Lieutenants are restored to the establishment:—John de L Simonds. Dated 1st February. Charles G. F. Davidson. Dated 5th February.

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing.

The undermentioned Lieutenants are appointed Flying Officers, and to be seconded:—Kenlis P Atkinson, Royal Artillery, Dated 11th January. George B Stopford, Royal Artillery Dated 13th January. Rutter B Martyn, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment) Dated 14th January. Dermott L Allen, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers) Dated 15th January. Reginald Cholmondeley, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own) Dated 19th January. Francis F Waldron, 19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars. Dated 27th January. John W Pepper, Royal Artillery Dated 28th January.

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains : Robert F. Balfour, and to remain seconded.Dated 18th January Arthur F C Jervoise Dated 19th January.

Irish Guards, Lieutenant Hamilton H Berners to be Captain Dated 5th December, Second Lieutenant The Honourable Harold R L G Alexander to be Lieutenant Dated 5th December.

Infantry.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Lieutenant Gordon S Shepard to be Captain, and to remain seconded Dated 16th January.

The Norfolk Regiment, Captain John B Orr, D S O, to be Major Dated 12th January.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, Lieutenant Vere de Hoghton is seconded for service as an Adjutant, Territorial Force, Dated 15th January.

The Devonshire Regiment, Lieutenant Darell R Jeffreys to be Captain Dated 15th Jenuary.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Supernumerary Captain Eustace F Grant-Dalton is restored to the establishment Dated 1st February.

Second Lieutenant Offley C W Thompson to be Lieutenant Dated 19th December.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Supernumerary Lieutenant Harold C R Sanders is restored to the establishment Dated 20 December.

Second Lieutenant Malcolm Eccles to be Lieutenant Dated 29th October. The Royal Irish Regiment, Second Lieutenant Hubert D Harvey-Kelly to be Lieutenant Dated 23rd October. The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant Richard E Hindson to be Lieutenant Dated 18th December. The East Surrey Regiment, Second Lieutenant Reginald A F Montanaro is seconded for service with the West African Regiment Dated 22nd January. The Hampshire Regiment. Supernumerary Captain Lyddon C Morley is restored to the establishment Dated 1st February. The South Staffordshire Regiment, Lieutenant Samuel G Johnson to be Captain Dated 1st January.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

Vivian G Olive Dated 11th December. Leslie C Moor-Radford Dated 1st January. The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Supernumerary Lieutenant Cyril C Schneider is restored to the establishment. Dated 31st December.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment Supernumerary Lieutenant Nevill S Mann is restored to the establishment Dated 25th January.

The Northamptonshire Regiment, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Sydney H. Beattie Dated 26th May, 1912, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 12th December.

Arthur D Middleton Dated 12th December, 1912 Orfeur K Parker Dated 12th December.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), Supernumerary Captain Henry L. Homan is restored to the establishment. Dated 9th December.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant Stanley A. Tuck to be Lieutenant Dated 22nd January.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants dated 1st January, Cyril E Galtskell. Richard D O'Conor.

The West India Regiment, Second Lieutenants, William H C. Ramsden to be Lieutenant. Dated 2nd October.

The Army Service Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Long, D S O on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on the half-pay list. Dated 1st February.

Captain Arthur S. Humphreys, from the half-pay list, is restored to the establishment, with precedence next below W Elliott. Dated 21st January.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 31st January, Gilbert H Dive Lionel C Hayes, M B, Robert Gale M B Alfred G Jones, M B, Kenneth Comyn, Frederick R. Laing, M B Arthur S Cane John M Weddell, Charles M Nicol M B Arthur P O Connor M B Thomas H Dickson M B Hugh G Robertson M B Herber; V Stanley M B Philip C Field Ronald M Davies M B Richard C G Kinkead, M B Edward C Shoney N B Theodore W Stallybrass, M. B Victor P Hutchinson.

The undermentioned Lieutenants are confirmed in in their Rank William B Laird Frances R B Skrimshire, Edward B Allnutt, Harry C Todd, MB Maurice Burnett Gilbert A Blake, MB. Robert W Vint, M B., Harold W L Allott, John Hare, M B Robert A Flood M B. Eric C Lang, M B. Leopold T Poole, M B. Thomas H Balfour, M B Reginald E Porter. M B. Hugh J S Shields Pierce M J Power Edward V Whitby, M B. Edmund U Russell Norman W Stevens, M B Richard B Phillipps James C Sproule, George F Allison Robert C Carlyle, M B John E Hepper and Henry F Panton, M B.

Army Chaplains Department.

The Reverend Francis B D Bickerstaffe-Drew, Chaplain to the Forces, 2nd Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, 1st Class. Dated 1st February.

Memoranda

Colonel (temporary (Brigadier-General) Stanley B. von Donop is granted the local and temporary rank of Major-General while employed at the War Office. Dated 30th September.

Colonel William B. Capper, half pay-list, is placed on retired pay. Dated 1st February.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Long, D.S.O., to be Colonel. Dated 4th October.

Major Seymour H. Shippard D.S.O., Royal Engineers, is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while employed as a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, at the Staff College, Quetta. Dated 8th February.

General Reserve of Officer.

Infantry,

Herbert Murray Tufnell, late Captain 3rd Battalion. The Essex Regiment, to be Captain. Dated 8th February.

John Alexander McIntosh, late Cadet, Glasgow University Contingent, Officers Trainning Corps, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 8th February.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Feb. 7.

Arrivals Reported in London.

Col. C. H. U. Price, Kurrachee Bde.	Capt. H. G. Wilmer, 14 Sikhs.
Lieut.-Col. W. G. Grey, I. A.	Capt. B. R. Moberly, 56 Rifles.
Lieut.-Col. W. G. R. Cordue, R. E.	Capt. R. H. Waller, 38 Dogras.
Major G. V. Holmes, 13 Erinpura R.	Capt. D. M. Field, I. A.
Major R. H. B. Anderson, Mil. Accounts Dept.	Capt. H. Ross, I. M. S.
Major C. L. Storr, 54 Sikhs.	Lieut. P. Johnston-Saint, 128 Prs.
Major C. T. Ducat, I. A.	Commander M. L. Farewell, R. I. M.
Capt. M. Wace, 14 Sikhs.	Miss A. Goodwyn, Q. A. M. N. S. I.
Capt. J. A. S. Phillips, I. M. S.	Mr. A. Bardell.
	Mr. T. R. Bell.
	Mr. M. A. Thompson.
	Mr. C. E. Low.
	Mr. A. H. Tatt.

Extensions of Leave.

Major H. M. Turton, 101 Wellesley's R., to May 19, 1913 M. C.	Lieut. C. H. Briant, P. W. D., 2 weeks.
Major E. Kirkpatrick, 59 Rifles, 4 mo. M. C.	Mr. D. G. Barber, 6 mo.
Major J. H. Hudson, Mil. Accounts Dept., 6 mo.	Mr. A. G. Willox, 4 mo. M. C.
Capt. J. H. Hallowes, 15 Lrs., 2 days.	Mr. F. O. MacCarthy, 6 mo. M. C.
Capt. H. A. Murray, 30 Punj., 4 mo. M. C.	Mr. B. M. Samuelson, 4 days.
Capt. R. S. Moss-Blundell, 27 Cav., to date of rejoining.	Mr. O. H. T. Dudley, 4 mo. M. C.
Capt. H. M. H. Melhuish, 2 mo.	Mr. A. T. Vieux, 3 1-2 mo. M. C.
	Mr. J. H. A. Street, 2 mo. M. C.
	Mr. S. W. G. I. MacIver, 2 days.

Permitted to Return.

Mr. G. S. Cutts.	Mr. J. S. H. Ellis.
Mr. S. G. Dunn.	Mr. P. B. Haigh, I. C. S.
Mr. Jas. Davis.	Mr. T. Oliver.

A Ceylon correspondent writes :—One of the cleverest Buddhist Monks of the Kandy district, famous even in the Low-country, as a clever exponent of "Dharma," last week surrendered his robes, and went down the same day to Colombo, and there married the famous Loku Nona Hamine of Young's will case, and is now living in Woodthorpe estate with all the glory of a "proprietary planter!" The matter has caused a big sensation among Buddhists.

An incident which happened in South India is related by a planter. "A fairly rich man" he writes "who used to take some of my estate contracts died suddenly about the middle of last year, leaving a large estate consisting of landed property, money, and a son aged 23 years and two daughters of 17 and 19 years. The old man was in the habit of purchasing from government minor rents such as opium, etc., and before he started embarking on these speculative enterprisess he, for safety's sake transferred all his properties to his son. As his death came about suddenly, he had no opportunity of making any provision for his two daughters. The son knew why the properties were transferred to him, and, that his father had no intention of disinheriting his sisters. After the old man's death, the two sisters asked their brother for their share, but he ridiculed the idea that the property was intended solely for him. Thus the sisters were left quite helpless and veritable beggars. The brother later on would not allow them to enter his premises for begging purposes even. "A short time after, it became known that a huge cobra was to be seen frequently in this wealthy brother's house, and could, by no means be driven out. The creature used to loiter about under almirahs, on the roof, under the bed-mattresses etc., and was a constant source of terror to all the inmates of the house. One day the cobra suddenly emerged from under an almirah, and bit a terrier pup which was on this man's lap, and the dog died immediately. A few days after this occurrence, the man's four-year old son was bitten when he was sleeping, and within three days he died. Life now became intolerable to him, and he imputed these misfortunes to the wrongs done by him to his sisters, but avarice would not allow him to mend matters. A short time after the cobra attacked his only daughter and now the man became very uneasy, his wrong-doings towards his sisters haunting him all the more, and his conscience pricked him severely. He sent for them immediately, and gave them what he thought should be their share of their father's estate. His daughter recovered, and after that, the cobra was not seen in this house."

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB. 20. BOMBAY, FEB. 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	74 1-2	1-13	
3 do. Rentes ...	88 3-1		unchgd
5½ do. Sterling Loan ...	90 1-4		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities...	83 1-2		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28 3-8		1-8
do. 2 months' bonds...	28 9-16		1-8
Bar Silver in New York ...	61 5-8		3-8
Exchanges on London at Paris...	25·21 1-2	1-3	
do. do. at Berlin...	20·48 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York...	4·37 1-4		1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate...	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 15-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	4 3-8		unchgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	4 5-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	4 3-4		unchgd

Bar Gold, ... 77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by C ina selling. Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £375,000 for South America.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—
Bills on Madras .....Rs. 63,000 at 1 4 1-32.
Transfers on Madras Rs. 17,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

The Bombay mails of 8th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—

Total Bullions	...£37,700,000	Inc. £ 700,000
Public Deposits	...£3,500,000	Inc. £ 2,000,000
Other Deposits	...£37,700,000	Dec. £ 2,000,000
Government Securities	£12,000,000	Unchanged
Other Securities	...£28,600,000	Inc. £ 1,100,000
Notes and Gold	...£28,400,000	Inc. £ 1,000,000

The Bank's Reserve is 41 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Easier. Fair demand.
Futures ... Barely steady.
Manchester ... Q iet with a limited enquiry.
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Exp rt... 1,000 "
Imports ... 4,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·74—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9·85—95

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May-June	June-July
6·47	6·47	6·47	6·47	6·45
—07	—07	—07	—07	—07
				1914
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
6·42	6·34	6·23	6·15	6·11
—07	—05	—01	—24	—04

New York 11 a.m., March 12·07 May. 11·59.
New York official Noon call Mar. 12·01 May. 11·93
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 12·07 May. 11·06.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	17,000
Receipts at " last year ...	50,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	3,000
Exports to Continent ...	.....
Spot Cotton ...	12·30—10

Futures—Month of Mar. 12·11+03 — Declined owing to financial conditions and Wall Street selling; and advanced later on bull support and short covering.

Futures—Month of May. 11·95 +02

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 3-8—1-2
Futures month of Mar. ...	12·15 +04
Futures month of May. ...	12· 4+05
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Steady

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	... Nominal
Do. Months — ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports — ...	.....
Wheat White Karachi ...	...40 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months ...	... Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi ...	... 40 unchgd
Do Months—Feb.-Mar.—Lond n—Sellers.	

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Wheat ...	37 7-9
Do. Mouth ...	... Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 54 — 1-4
Do. Months— ... Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 55 —1-4
Do. Months— ... Apl.-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 48 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... April-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunki k—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 49 unchgd
Do. Months— ... March-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Values.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Calcutta 46
Do. Months— ... Apr.-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done—Sellers—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 43 —1-4
Do. Months— ... Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £7 1 6—3d Mar.-Apl.—Hull—Sellers—Easier

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 12 7-8+1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... ... 38 11 3-4—1-4 Feb.-Mar.—Value—Steady.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B	...£ 64 1-4+1-4
Copper Brasiers	...£ 79 1-2 unchgd.
Yellow Metal	... £ 7 unchgd.

FREIGHTS—
Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal... 14 Value.

ARRIVALS:—
"Cleopatra."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 13 0 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Very little doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12s 7 1-2 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ... Mar.-Apr.—Sellers
Tone—Steady without activity.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 9 10 2-4 1-4d
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers
9 11 3-4 unchgd—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened firmer. Closed quiet.

S A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 18 11 1-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Apl.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Very steady. Not much d ing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 3 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... Feb.—Value.
Tone—Steady.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16 x 18 C and F Calcutta ... 12 4 1-2—March—Value.
Do. ... 10 7 1-2—July.-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. ... 12 6—March—Value.
Do. ... 10 9 —July.-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta
Do. ... 12 1 1-2—June—Value.
Do. ... 11 10 1-2—July.-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. ... 12 3 —June—Value.
Do. ... 12—July.-Dec.—Value
General Tone—Higher prices asked but little or no business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING. [21st Feb., 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
29 Boxes Bulns	19,66,980	London	National Bank
Sovereigns ...	150,000	do	do
2 Boxes Sovn	1,50,000	Aden	do
3 Boxes Buln	1,61,·80	London	Mercantile Bank
10 Boxes Sovn	7,50,000	Port Said	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 19th Feb., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway... ...	27	31,165
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	37	44,897

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Bengal rate since	13th Feb. 1913	7	p. c.
Bank of Bombay	" " 27th Dec. 1912	8	"
Bank of Madras	" 31st Dec. "	8	"

EXCHANGE:—
The tone of market is steadier and Bank demand has been offering at 1-4-16, but the enquiry has been small. Private bills remain scarce and the rate is unchanged. T. T. has been done at 1-4-32 this afternoon. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1. to 1-32
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16 d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32 d. Apl.
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...133 1-4 to 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...149
Shanghai "	...206 1-4
Japan "	...149

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—
The market opened at 95 1-16 for cash and the settlement, and after declining 1-8 has again recovered to the opening rate. A moderate business has been done. Closing quotations are as under:—

We quote:—

Cash	Rs.	95 1 0
Settlement	"	95 1 0

BULLION:—
Yesterday bar silver in London was 1-8 lower both for ready and forward, the rates being 28 3-8 and 28 9-16 respectively. New York was 3-8 down at 61 5-8. The local market opened firm at 74 3-8 ex-duty for ready and the settlement and advanced rapidly to 75. Fluctuations then took place at the close the market is irregular, rates being as under. A fair business has been done. For the second settlement the quotation is two rupees ten annas less than for the near one.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs.	74 0 0
Australian " ...	...	"	74 0 0
Sovereigns ...	...	...	16 0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready ...	...	"	74 14 0
1st Settlement ...	...	"	74 14 0
2nd Settlement ...	...	"	72 4 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready ...	...	"	84 4 0
1st Settlement ...	...	"	84 4 0
2nd Settlement ...	...	"	81 10 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 100 lakhs allotments were made of 1.30 lakhs Bills and 98,70 lakhs T. T. tenderers at 1-4 and 1-4 1-32 receiving 17 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 100 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be allotted is reduced to 80 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 31st January and arrived to-day with the mail of the 7th February brings £140,000 silver, £230,000 bar gold and £1,000 sovereigns for Bombay as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs. 18,40,000
Bombay ...	...	... " 17,30,000
Madras ...	...	... " 4,30,000
Total...		... " 40,00,000

The steamer which left London on the 7th February, and comes with the mail of the 11th February brings £60,000 silver, £260,000 bar gold and £30,000 sovereigns, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs. 12,20,000
Bombay ...	...	... " 2,20,000
Madras ...	...	... " 70,000
Total...		... " 15,10,000

The steamer which left London on the 14th February and comes with the mail of the 21st February brings £120,000 silver £270,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs. 20,000
Bombay ...	...	... " 50,000
Madras ...	...	... " 1,10,000
Total...		... " 2,40,000

The following is the Weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	1,27,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	19,40,000
Sundries	.....	1,74,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	1,31,000
Other Authorized Securities	Unchanged	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	29,63,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	4,44,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	22,31,000
Bullion	.....	99,000
Balances with other Banks.	2,56,000	.....
Sundries	.....	8,000
Cash	.....	20,92,000

and May at 17s. light seeds, 19s. seeds cotton.

This week business has been done for Hull and Antwerp. March, April and May as follows:—

HULL:—About 15,000 tons at 16s. for light seeds April and 16s. 6d. for May, and wheat for May at 20s. A relet of 800 tons light seeds for February has been done at 18s.

ANTWERP:—About 6,300 tons for March and April, light seeds at 16s. and seeds cotton at 18s.

HAVRE:—375 tons seeds cotton at 21s. for March shipment.

FIXTURES:—The following are reported:—

S.S. "Newburn" for Antwerp and Hull at 24s 6d. March.

S.S. "Patagonia" for Dunkirk direct at 23s. 3d.; via Genoa or March.

The following are rates:—

	March.			
ANTWERP	... 16s. light	seeds	18s.	sds ctn.
DUNKIRK	... 17s. "		19s.	" "
HAMBURG	... 17s. 6d. "		19s. 6d.	" "
LIVERPOOL	... 18s. "		19s.	" "
MARSEILLES	... 17s. "		19½.	" "
GENOA	"		19 . 6d.	" "
HULL	... 17s.			
TRIESTE VENICE.	20s seeds.		21s.	cotton.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—The home markets are easier owing to free arrivals of Argentina and Canadian seed. The demand is, however, brisk at lower prices. Arrivals into Bombay are small owing to native dealers holding back, as they consider present prices too cheap. The tendency of the market is, however, still downwards, local prices being much higher than the rates ruling at home, and business with Europe being is unpracticable.

LINSEED:—
We quote:—
Ready ... ...Rs. 8 5 0 B.T.
April-May. ... ... " 9 0 0 R.T.

RAPESEED:—Early in the week the market was firm and a large business was looked with Europe at advancing rates. The tone of the market at the close is easier owing to the improvement in crop prospects here.

RAPESEED:—
We quote:—
Brown Delhi, Apl-May ... Rs. 8 10 6 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ... Rs. 9 1 0 "
" Guzrat ... Rs. 9 0 0 B.T.
Ready Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 7 13 0 "

WHEAT:—The beneficial rains in the Punjab and United Provinces have had the effect of depressing the market. A few more showers will relieve the situation altogether.

WE QUOTE:—
Ready White Pissi Rs. 5 10 0 R.T.
" " Delhi " 5 10 0 "
" " Cawnpore " 5 9 6 "
White Delhi April-May " 5 9 6 "

POPPYSEED:—The market is firm and a large business has been done with Europe at advancing rates.

We quoted:—
April-May. ... Rs. 13 6 0 B.T.
" " ... " 14 2 0 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
The market has been steady during the week with a moderate enquiry, and prices are almost unchanged.

We quote:—
Bold White 85 p. c. Rs. 60 0 0
Small White 15 p. c. ... " 59 0 0
Mimbara ... ... " 61 0 0
Black Kutni ... ... " 49 0 0
Red Kbandwa ... ... " 54 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... " 64 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
The market is firm and prices have improved a little.

WEQUOTE:—
Bold ... ... Rs. 52 0 0
Small ... ... " 49 8 0

CASTORSEED:—
The market is quiet and unchanged.

We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 37 0 0
Forward ... ... " 34 8 0

COTTONSEED:—
The market steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 26 8 0

MOWRASEED:—
We have no change to report.

We quote:—
Forward. ... ... Rs. 8 10 0 B.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p. m., yesterday:—

Cotton	118,236	bales.
Wheat	87,327	owts.
Linseed	18,754	"
Rapeseed	9,632	"
Gingellyseed	5,561	"
Poppyseed	125	"
Groundnuts	63,945	"
Castorseed	29,350	"
Rice	163,794	"
Myrabollams.	23,283	"
Cottonseed	103,344	"
Mowrased	122	"
Gram	22,355	"
Joowar	5,632	"
Maize	29	"
Barley	8,507	"

LOCAL YARNS.

During the early part of the past week the market was firm, and a moderate business was done in 10's, 12's, and 20's, at rather better prices. 10's. were placed at 6 13-16 to 7 3-8 annas; 12's. at 8 to 8 1-8, and 20's. at 8 5-8 to 9 1-16 annas. At the close the market is steady with a moderate demand for 10's. and 20's. at current rates.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

There has been another quiet week in these markets, with very little business doing. Manchester is quiet with a limited enquiry, and the local market is in much the same state and has an easier tendency.

WHITE GOODS:—The market continues quiet with an easier tendency.

GREY GOODS:—The market is quiet. The demand is slack and prices are weakening.

PRINTER AND DYED GOODS:—The market continues very quiet, with little doing.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—The home market is quiet but steady. Locally there is a moderate demand, but at low prices.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The market remains quiet. The up-country demand is slackening.

DHOOTIES:—There is a moderate demand in the local market at low prices.

METALS.

The home market has gone down further during the week, which would have quite paralized our market but for the fact that buyers have more a temporary combination, which has fixed the selling prices at £80 and, £64.

COAL MARKET.

The Market is very firm with little or no business passing. Very high rates have been paid for small lots ex steamer discharging Rs. 20 having been paid for inferior Jherriah.

Royal Indian Marine tenders were opened on the 20th instant with what result is not yet known.

Approximate quotations are:—

	Rs.		
Powell Duffryn ...	... 25	0	0
Davisons West Hartley ...	23	0	0
Desherghur ...		19	0 0
Heilgers Standard ...		17	0 0
Natal ...	21	8	0
Transvaal ...		20	0 0
Westphalian ...		22	0 0

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands:—

			per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	Rs.	6 0 2
White Rose Brand..150°	American	"	5 12 2
Chester Brand ..... 76°	Abel A'can	"	5 0 2
Davoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	"	4 12 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	"	4 12 2
Tiger-Brand ...125°	American	"	4 12 2
White Camelia in Brand tins ...125		per 2 tins "	4 3 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		"	4 3 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins 125°		per 8 1 gals. " per 2 tins.	3 9 0
Camel Brand in tins 125°		"	4 3 0

Strong and advancing.

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld:—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3 9 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair.....	4 8 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 4 0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3 14 0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 1 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3 11 6
Anchor Tins per pair	4 5 0
Shell 150 cases per case	5 4 0
Anchor cases per case	4 13 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company Limited's productions:—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosene Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4 14 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukko" per two tins ...	4 3 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons ...	3 9 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3 11 6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	3 1 6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality ...	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound	0 4 0

SHARES.

The market is dull and prices of almost all concerns have more or less declined there being more sellers than buyers on the market Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at 1675 Bank of Indias at Rs. 65; C. D. Indian Specie are unchanged at and about Rs. 68 1-4; X. D. Bombay merchants' Bank at Rs. 13; Central Bank are weak at Rs. 21:-Eastern Bank have declined to Rs. 91; Press shares are steadily and nearly unchanged. New Mofussils have been put through at Rs. 855; New Berars at Rs. 520; Indian Cotton at Rs. 130; In Mill Companies Bombay cotton are quiet at Rs. 300. Bombay United have kept steady at and about Rs. 542 1-2; Century are quiet at Rs. 295 Central India's at Rs. 2,230. Colaba Land at Rs. 1,525. Crescents are unchanged at Rs. 113 3-4; Currimbhai's are quiet at Rs. 1,170; David's at Rs. 496 1-4; Jamshed's have declined to Rs. 162 1-2; Kohinoors have ruled at and about Rs. 800; Madhavji Dharamsey Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 1,590; Maneckji Petit's have declined to Rs. 3,125; New Great Eastern to Rs. 260; Standard's to Rs. 1,350; Swadeshi's are quiet at Rs. 1,740; Textile's at Rs. 1,520. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bombay, Burma Trading Companies have changed hands at Rs. 670 X D. Kemp's at Rs. 174; Marcks are weak at Rs. 100; the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance shares are steady at Rs. 320; Phillip's at Rs. 35; Port Canning at Rs. 820; Bombay Telephone have changed hands at Rs. 60; Treachere's are week at Rs. 475; Tata Iron and Steel Company Ordinary shares have kept steady at Rs. 95 1-2; Preference shares at Rs. 174 and Differed shares at Rs. 195 Tata Hydro E. P. S. Coy. Ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 642 1-2 and Preference shares at Rs. 505; Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares at Rs. 265 X D and Preference shares at Rs. 270 X D; The Bombay E. S. and Tramway Company Ltd. Ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 184 and Preference shares at Rs. 177 X D. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej are quiet at Rs. 695; Tapty Valley have improved to Rs. 587 1-2; Amritsar Pakels have changed hands at Rs. 140; Central Provinces at Rs. 95; and Guzerat Railways at Rs 120. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	17,000	Bales
Exports to Great Britain ...	3 000	do.
Exports to Continent	.....	do.
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·30—10	
Future Cotton at New York—Mar..	12 11+ 3	
Future Cotton at New York—May...	11·95+ 2	
Tone Market at closing Spot ...	Steady	
Tone Market at closing Futures ...	do	
General Tone of Market:—		

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	12 3-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Mar.	12·15+ 4
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May.	12·1 .+ 5
Opening tone of Market—	Steady
Closing Tone of Market ...	do

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot ... ...Quiet and closed Quiet

Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... ... Quiet

Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ... ... do

Total Day's Sales	10,000 bales.
Sales on spec and export ...	1,000 do
Total Sales of Surat	.....
Total Day's Imports	4,000
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	6 9-16
Coconada Ginned—Ldn. C. I. F.	5 5-8
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...	9 3-8
Good Bhownuggur	6 1 8d.
Good Bengal	5 11·16d.
F. G. Bengal	5 13·16d.
Fine Bengal	5 15·16d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn ...	6 3 16d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F. ...	6 13·16d.
Geo. Mayalla Yarns	11 1-4
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills) ...	11 3-8
Weft 54 American	12 1-2
Weft 80 Egyptian	16 5-8
Weft 32's	14 1-8
Twist 36	10 3-4
Twist 42	12
Twist American 60	16
Twist Egyptian 60	17 3-4
Twist Egyptian 80	20
Tone of Fine Yarns—	Quiet
Tone of Coarse Yarns—	do
General Tone of Yarn Market—	
Mid American at Liverpool... ...	6 73—5
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.	
Feb.-Mar.	6·47—7
Mar.-Apr.	6·47—7
Apr.-May	6·47—7
May-June	6·47—7
June-July	6·45—7
July-Aug.	6·42—7
Aug.-Sept....	6·34—5
Sept.-Oct.	6·22—4
Oct.-Nov.	6·15—4

MANCHESTER, Feb. 20.

Quiet—There is very little demand—Demand from China for staples, and for Grey shirtings low.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-June—Ldn.—	46 Sellers
Do. Bombay ex-ship (per 416 lbs) ...	Feb.-Mar.—Hamburg—49 3 "
Do. La Plata...Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp—42 9	"
Do. Tone of Market at close ...	Steady "
Do. Tendency of the Market—	
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes. ...	Feb.—£.7 10 0 "
do ...Apr.-May.—£26·10·0	"
Do. Tone of Market at close ...	Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K....	.....
Poppyseed Canal...Feb.-Apl.-May.- Hburg—72 6	"
Do. Tone of Market Close—	Quiet
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship ...Feb.-Mar. Dunkirk 54	"
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship...Feb.-Mar.—Dunkirk — 55	"
Do. Ferozepore usual bold ... Feb.-Mar.,— Dunkirk—	Noml
Do. Jamba Red	Noml
Do. Tone of Market at close ...	Steady
Cotton seed. Bombay parcels ... Feb.-Mar.— Hull—£7-2-3	"
Do. Tone of Market at Close...	...Steady
Gingelly Seed. Bombay 15 p.c.... Feb.-Mar.—	London 62 9 "
Wheat. Choice white Karachi ...Feb.-Mar.—	London— 40 1 1-2
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) —Feb.-Mar.—London	40 1 1-2
Do. Club No. 2. Feb.-Mar —London	40 1 1-2
Do. Choice white Delhi...Feb.-March	London Noml
Do. Tone o' Market at Close	Steady
Do. South Australian	.....
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs ...	No Sellers
Do. Red Graded American per central	Mar.— ... 7 5 1-4
Do. Afloat to U. K. ...	.....

LONDON, Feb. 20.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg	...Feb.—7 9 —Sellers
German Beet of, 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg	...Mar.—9 10 1-2 —Sellers
Closing Tone of Market ...	Steady
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) Feb.-Mar.—	12 9 —Sellers
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) Mar.-Apl.—	12 10 1-2—Sellers
German Closing Tone Market—	Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...	Feb.-Mar.—12 7 1-2 —Sellers
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India	...Mar.-Apl.—12 9 —Sellers
Do. Closing Tone of Market ...	Steady
Mauritius Crystals	...Feb.—12 3
Do. Closing Tone of Market ...	Steady "
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)—	Feb-Mar.—13 9 "
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags—	Mar.-Apl.—13 11 1-4 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.—	Steady "

LONDON, Feb. 20.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...	Feb.-Mar.—12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...	June —11
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...	July-Dec.—10 7 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ...	Feb.-Mar.—12 6
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi	June - 11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 19 18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi	July-Dec.—10 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...	Feb.-Mar.—12 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Calcutta ...	June—12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...	July-Dec.—11 9 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi	Feb.-Mar.—12 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi	June—12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi	July-Dec.—11 11 1-4
Closing Tone of Market ...	Quiet and unchanged
Special Feature ...	do

LONDON, Feb. 20.

METALS.

Copper, Standard G M B ...	£ s. d. 61 5 0
" Best English Selected	71 10 0
" Braziers...	79 5 0
" Tone of Market	... Steady
Hard Spelter	... 22 5 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	... 223 0 0
Yellow Metal	... 7
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G. T. O. B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool ...	12 0 0
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta ...	6 16 3
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta ...	7 7 6
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta ...	8 0 0
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp	7 7 6
German Steel Plates F O B Antwerp	6 15 0
Belgium Iron Bar No. 2 " ...	6 1 3
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 Sheets in box C. I. F. Liverpool ...	0 14 10·2
Pig Iron, No. 3 Cleveland...	3 6 6
" " No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro ...	3 7 9
" " Gartcherrie	4 2 6
Lead Pig English... ...	16 15 0
Tone of Steel Market	.....
Silver, Spot	28 3 8
" 2 months hence ...	28 9-16
" Tone of Market— ...	Quiet—Tendency for lower prices.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	28 3-8
Silver 2 months ...	28 9-16
" Closing Tone of Market—	Quiet
" Tendency, etc, of the Market—China selling.	
Rentes 3 per cent ...	...£ 88 2-4
Consols 2½ per cent ...	...£ 74 1-2
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent ...	...£ 90 1-4
Sterling loan	...£ 90 1-4
Govt Securities, 3 per cent ...	...£ 76 3-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ...	...£ 83 1-2
Bar Gold per oz	... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—	Steady.
Closing " "	— Steady.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5 p c
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight.	1 3 27-32
London at Paris Fes	25·24
Berlin cheques on London Mks ...	20·48
New York (Demand Bills) dols ...	4·87 1-2
Interest day to day loans ...	4 1-2
" 7 days Market loans ...	4 3-8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months sight.	4 7-8
" " " 6 " "	4 5-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ...	5 1-8
" " 6 " ...	5 1-8

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	8,000
Tone of Market	Steady.

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. Liverpool—

|

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A MATTER OF LUCK.

This conversation between a waiter and a diner in a restaurant notorious for the smallness of the portions it served is reported :—

"Well, sir," asked the waiter, "how did you find your beef?"

"Oh, I just happened to shift a potato, and—well, there it was."

FLATTERY.

"Oh, Miss Lightfoot;" said Jollyer after their third dance at the ball, you are a most wonderful dancer."

Really, do you think so?" she replied.

Yes, indeed. More wonderful than the damsel who danced before Herod, and demanded the head of John the Baptist.

Really? How so, pray?

Well, you see, when she danced one man was decapitated, but when you dance all men lose their heads.

TAKE MY ADVICE.

Take my advice and pause, young man, before you take a wife;

I see no earthly cause, in fact, you should'nt pause for life.

Enamored of a pretty girl, I tried that girl to please.

And offered her my heart and hand upon my bended knees.

I vowed she was the only girl, the idol of my life.

And said she was the only girl I'd ever call my wife.

But didn't I feel bewildered though when she with eyes aloft,

In pitying accents whispered. "Go home, young man, you're soft."

A REASONABLE INFERENCE.

There was a parochial school in a remote moorland district of a southern Scotch country, at which the attendance had, from various causes, at one time dwindled down to a single self-reliant boy and one afternoon, in a lull of school word, the little fellow looked up with a reflective air, and said:—

"Maister I think the schule'll no be in the morn."

"What puts that in your head, boy? haughtily enquired the master, to which the lad immediately replied:—

Because I'll no be here!

MISPLACED PRECISION.

Oh I just love cake, and it's awfully nice!" cried little Dorothy, regarding her chocolate-frosted dessert with high approval.

You should not say you love cake, reproved her mother; say you like it and don't say awfully; say very. Don't say nice, but good. And by the way, the word just should be omitted, and also the oh. Now my dear repeat the sentence correctly.

I like it is very good cake repeated Dorothy.

That is much better, said her mother.

But Dorothy was far from being satisfied. It sounds as if I was speaking of bread, she said with an air of disgust.

HOW HE SAVED.

The new person met one of his most earnest parishioners in the lane one morning. After a desultory conversation, he remarked—

"I hope, Giles, you make a practice of saving? There is nothing like putting something away for a rainy day."

"Indeed, no, sir," answered Giles respectfully. "I make it a rule never to spend more than two-thirds of me wages a week."

"Ah, that's the way—that's the way!" said the new parson, and beamed broadly. "And I suppose the rest of it you put in the savings bank!"

"Oh, dear, no, sir!" answered Farmer Giles complacently, "The rest I gives to the missus on which to keep 'ouse."

HOW A BILL MOUNTS UP.

Traveller (to waiter of hotel)—I have slit of my boots; send it to the shoemaker.

Errand Boy (to boots an hour later)—"Mended boot for No. 6. I had to pay threepence. Give me the money."

Boots (to waiter)—"Boot for No. 6. I've given him sixpence; you must pay me."

Waiter (to traveller)"Here's the mended boot, sir. It cost a shilling; I paid."

Some time after :—

Traveller (to shoemaker)—"I say, how much did you charge for mending that boot?"

Shoemaker—"Nothing."

TEMPERANCE HABITS.

Davie—"I'm gey shair, Sandy, that ye never saw me wi' mair than I could cairry, did ye?"

Sandy—Well, no, I canna say that I hae been better to hae gane twice for it.

FORGETTING BY INSTALMENTS.

Sympathetic Sister—Cheer up Arthur. Mabel has treated you badly in jilting you, but still, you will soon forget her.

Arthur (moodily)—Not for a long time, sis, I fear. The lovely jewellery I gave her was purchased on the easy payment system."

A STICKER.

"Muriel," said the old gentleman sharply, "that young man, you had in the parlor last night, is dull of comprehension. All I had to do was cough when the other chaps remained too late, and they would take the hint and depart. Did this one say anything when I coughed last night?" "Yes," replied the beautiful daughter, "he said the next time he called he was going to bring you some cough drops."

LAURA'S LITTLE JOKE.

A lady who was very plain-looking called on a friend. This friend's little girl came into the room, and her mother introduced her.

"But, mamma, isn't she awfully homely!" said the young hopeful.

"Why, Laura: you mustn't say such things; it isn't polite."

"I meant it only as a joke."

"But, dear, how much more of a joke it would have been if you had said, 'How pretty she is'!"

BALD-HEADS AND BRAINS.

Brains—A bald-head is a sure sign of intelligence my boy.

Henpecked—"Explain, please."

Brains—"An intelligent brain moves so quickly, revolves so rapidly, that the hair doesn't get a chance to grow."

Henpecked—"Great Scott, you are right! Movement so near the skull won't let the hair take root. That explains another thing."

Brains—"Well?"

Henpecked—"Why, I could never before understand why a woman cannot grow whiskers!"

NOT GUILTY.

"Why did you shoot the man's dog?" asked the justice of a Western court. "He says the animal is perfectly quiet, and never disturbs anyone."

"Well, no," admitted the defendant, "I've never heard him howl in all his life; but he always looked as if he was just going to. He would come out into the yard a dozen times at night, squat down, look at the moon, draw his breath, open his mouth, and fix himself for a howl from here to Jericho, then change his mind, crawl under the porch, and go to sleep. No I never heard him howl; but the suspense was killing me."

A CORRECTION.

A gentleman was walking through the negro portion of an American town, when he came across a woman unmercifully beating a little boy. "Here, my good woman," he says, seizing her by the arm, you must not do that. What has he done anyway?"

"Mustn't do that!" ejaculated the enraged negress. If you want to know, he's been and lef' de chickens hous' do' open, an' all dim chickens got out.

"Well, that is not so serious,' said the gentleman soothingly, "chickens always come home to roost."

"Come home!" snorted the woman; "dem chickens will all go home!"

BRIEF AND PITHY

CLERICAL SMOKERS.

The Bishop of Peterborough, who has been rebuked by the Vicar of Brigstock for indulging in the luxury of a pipe, may comfort his soul by the reflection that many "of the cloth" have enjoyed the weed. Spurgeon smoked a cigar "to the glory of God," as he put it in plain English, and Dean Aldrich, an Oxford professor of music, actually wrote "a smoking catch, to be sung by four men smoking their pipes, not more difficult to sing than diverting to hear." A young student once wagered that the Dean would be found smoking at ten o'clock in the morning, and actually called at the Deanery at that hour, and explained his object. "You have lost your wager," said the Dean. "I am not smoking; only filling my pipe."—Manchester Guardian.

ADAM AND EVE.

The village mistress was one of the old-fashioned school. When teaching Bible history to the children, she believed in starting at the beginning. The Garden of Eden was the subject under discussion, and many a weary hour she spent trying to impress the youthful mind with the fact that Adam and Eve left the garden "in fear and trembing." The examination day arrived, and with it the local minister. Among the first questions he asked was the one. "How do you think Adam and Eve felt, when they were being driven out of the Garden of Eden?" But no answer was forthcoming until, pouncing on one unfortunate little mortal, he demanded a reply, and in a voice which matched well his answer, the child stammered forth "please, sir, aufu' shaky." It was that same minister who, on asking the question, "Who was Isaac?" received the astonishing reply "He was Rebekah's man.'—"Glasgow News."

NOVEL BANKNOTES.

I knew of a curious instance of the fertility of the native brain; A boy had attended school and been instructed to some extent in geography. Struck evidently by the similarity of a coloured map to the banknotes widely circulated in Rhodesia, he cut out a portion of the former and obtained from a less sophisticated neighbour the sum of £1 in gold, explaining that he required the money in exchange for his "note." His obliging victim, thinking perhaps that the "note" seemed hardly up to sample, endeavoured to re-exchange it with a European; the result was, of course, disastrous to the perpetrator of the fraud.—"Missions in Mashonaland" in "Empire Review,"

WOMAN'S WORLD.

The quaint Pembrokeshire village of Langwn, and the Gower village of Penclawdd, have something in common besides their Flemish connection. In both the woman takes a leading place. At Laugwm, when a forthcoming marriage is announced, one often hears the exclamation. "Peggy, can She keep a man?" At Penclawdd when a young woman gets married, the very first thing some of the sourest old maids ask is, "Dear me! ffordd mae hona'n myn'd i gadw gwr?" ("Dear me! how is that one going to support a husband?")—Western Mail (Cardiff).

WARNING.

A usually truthful correspondent writes: I was walking through a village with a (non-motoring) friend, when he suddenly clutched my arm and pointed. Really," he cried. "children are too pampered nowadays! Nobody ever gave us the slightest warning when I was a boy!" I looked up, and saw a signpost with the inscription: "warning—School."—"Manchester Guardian."

DRAMATIST'S SELF-CONTROL.

It has been said that "George Birmingham," who is, of course, Canon Hannay, author of the new play, "General John Regan," has never written a play before, but I believe, as a matter of fact, that he once had a play produced in Dublin. And I am told that, as he did not like it, he never even went to see it—which, for a dramatist, must be something of a record in self-control.—"Bystander."

A PRACTICAL QUERY.

My little boy stood open-mouthed while a friend elaborated the details of a sudden death. The patient had not been considered very seriously ill, and his nurse entered bringing a baked potato, for which the sick man had expressed a wish. "Bua," said my friend "before he had tasted it he died. I deprecated the sadness of such a recital before the child, but I need not have feared. His baby voice piped out: "And what became of the potato?"—"Harper' Magazine."

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Here is good proof of its efficacy :—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it festered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very shorn and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Allahabad, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword stroke in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 139 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

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